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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 69

(Supplements No. 30
Supersedes No. 46)

LARGE SCALE AND CORPORATION FARMING
A Selected List of References

Compiled by Esther M. Colvin
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.
April 1937

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SOURCES CONSULTED

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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library

Agricultural Economics Literature; issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. v. 4, 1930 to v. 11, no. 4, April 1937.

Agricultural Index; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York; v. 15, 1928 to v. 22, no. 3, March 1937.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Transactions, Madison, Wis., v. 22, 1928-v. 26-27, 1932-33.

Experiment Station Record; issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C. v. 61, no. 4, September 1929 to v. 76, no. 3, March 1937.

Industrial Arts Index; issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York; v. 19, 1930 to v. 25, no. 4, March 1937.

Journal of Farm Economics; issued by American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.; v. 12, 1930 to v. 19, no. 1, February 1937.

Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, published by Northwestern University, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. v. 5, 1929 to v. 13, no. 1, February 1937.

Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin; issued by Public affairs information service, New York. v. 16, 1930 to v. 23, no. 25, April 10, 1937.

Social Science Abstracts; issued in New York. F. Stuart Chapin, Editor-in-chief. v. 1, no. 10, November 1929 to v. 4, 1932.

Workman, Hazel E. Collective farming, 1930-1935; A selected list of references. 19pp., type-written. [Washington, D. C.] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. January 30, 1936.

FOREWORD

This bibliography is designed to supplement and bring to date Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 30, Large Scale and Corporation Farming; A Selected List of References, compiled by Margaret T. Olcott and issued in November 1929. It covers the period from December 1929 to April 1937, except for a few references to earlier material which was not available at the time of compiling the previous bibliography.

The bibliography also supersedes and brings to date Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 46, Group and Chain Farming in the United States January 1930-March 1933. The material contained in this bibliography has been incorporated here, with the exception of references relating to agricultural colonization which were included in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 172, Bibliography on Land Settlement, issued August 1934.

The field covered by the bibliography is much the same as that of the two earlier ones. It includes references to material relating to large scale agricultural enterprises, either farms of unusual acreage or of unusual size for the type of farming in question; and to group and chain farms. These farms are owned by individuals, banks, corporations, or partners. They include grain, livestock and poultry farms, cotton plantations, and others.

References on collective farming, especially in the Soviet Union, have been included, as these groups have some form of centralized management. Since almost every book and article written about the Soviet Union includes a discussion of agricultural collectivization in that country, only references to material in English, French, German, etc., have been included. References to books and articles published in Russian have been omitted.

No especial search was made for material describing cooperative farms for the unemployed, such as the Delta Cooperative Farm at Hillhouse, Mississippi, which is centrally managed, but such references as were discovered have been included.

References to such subjects as agricultural machinery; the mechanization of agriculture; farm tenancy; and agricultural colonization, with the exception of references to certain colonies in the South and also in Palestine, which have some form of centralized management, have been omitted. References on cooperative ownership of machinery and cooperative credit societies have not been included.

As in the earlier bibliographies, a few references of historical interest have been included, but no specific search was made for such material. Such references to plantations as came to hand have been included although references to plantations operated

by slave labor have been omitted. Students interested in the historical aspects of the subject should consult A Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States, compiled by E. E. Edwards and issued in 1930 as U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 84.

The section devoted to foreign countries is, of necessity, incomplete. For additional foreign references, the Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften, published by the Statistisches Reichsamt of Germany, should be examined.

The references are arranged by country. Those under the United States are subdivided into the following groups: General; Group Management; Great Plains and Middle Western States; Southern States; Individual States. References under foreign countries have not been subdivided by subject.

A detailed author and subject index is appended. Numbers following entries are call numbers used in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. The initials L. C. preceding call numbers indicate Library of Congress.

April 1937.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

LARGE SCALE AND CORPORATION FARMING

A Selected List of References

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UNITED STATES

General

1. Adams, L. A. The management of large farms. Agr. Engin. 12: 353-357. 1931. 58.8 Ag 83

Paper presented at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Berkeley, Calif., May 1931.

The author classifies "large-scale farming" into four groups: (1) Large-sized family farms; (2) chain or group farming; (3) factory farms; and (4) managerial service.

As examples of the chain or group farms, he mentions the Sibley Estate in Illinois, a 12,000-acre property, divided into standard sized farms; two chains of dairy farms in Southern Wisconsin; the Fairway Farms, etc.

2. American farm bureau federation. Information received from various state farm bureaus re taxation of agricultural corporation. 8pp., mimeogr. Chicago. 1931. Pam. Coll. (Taxation)

3. B., S. L. The future of agriculture. New Statesman and Nation 3: 700-701. 1932. 280.8 N2132

"...so far as one can see, the near future will provide large farms that will be, where possible, self-contained units, with one department helping another and each in charge of an expert; and at the other end there will be smallholdings for those who like them, where men and women who will work hard for the sake of freedom and independence are content to feed themselves and sell a surplus cooperatively. If there is one fact that stands out clearly in these days of confused outlooks and diverse counsels, it is that the small farm of 150 or 200 acres is no longer an economic unit. The needs of the smallholder will produce commercial interests to cater for them while life will become easier with the spread of electrification and the passing of effective machinery from one smallholding to another..."

4. Babson, Roger. First down - first up. Here comes prosperity! And it's headed straight for agriculture, says Roger Babson. Reported by John T. Flynn. Country Home 55(2): 11-12, 41. 1931. 6 F22
"You would suppose that the big farm would be the logical development and that large scale management would be able to do on the farm what it has done in the factory. But we have not been able to find any industrialized farm which can be called profitable, though we have examined the affairs of many. Such farms pride themselves on their bookkeeping, but when you apply to them the system of modern cost accounting which the manufacturer uses the profits somehow disappear. The only one we found which seemed to be profitable turned out, on examination, to have an oil well on it..."
5. Blasingame, R. U. What is a big farm? Country Gent. 101(8): 12-13, 36. 1931. 6 C833
"The writer thinks that not only acreage but also equipment investment, the number of operations required and consequent acreage covered, costs per acre and production either in bushels or dollars and cents should be taken into consideration when judging the size of a farm. With these essentials in mind he compares big farms of the Middle West with Pennsylvania and New Jersey farms and finds the 'smallest - in land area - of the Eastern farms...to be a truly large-scale enterprise.'" - Agr. Econ. Lit. 5: 441. 1931.
6. Briggs, Harold E. Early bonanza farming in the Red River Valley of the North. Agr. Hist. 6: 26-37. 1932. 30.98 Ag8
A paper read on December 28, 1931, at the joint session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association in Minneapolis.
A description of the large scale wheat farms in the Red River Valley which came into being in 1875 and flourished until about 1890. Many of these farms were managed by Oliver Dalrymple.
7. Brunner, Edmund de S. The influence of recent and pending developments on rural life and culture in the United States. Jour. Farm Econ. 16(2): 265-275. 1934. 280.8 J822
Discussion, by W. W. Wilcox, pp. 271-275.
"It is possible we will make a normal recovery from our present abnormal depression and the trends of 1910-1930, that Kolb and I have described elsewhere, will be projected into the future - a slowly enriching rural cultural life with increasing urban influences centering more and more around villages, towns and small cities. Of course, marring that pretty picture might come in some regions, corporation or large scale farming, reducing the average agriculturist to the status of a factory hand. Cultural conflicts of various sorts would probably arise in this case. Some of the oldest and most successful corporation farms have had

to simulate family farmstead conditions to get their best results. And rural people do not seem to react any too well to this type of control, as witness the Elizabethton and other strikes in 1929-30, when recent farmers first met the impact of industry as an employer. On the other hand, civilization as we have known it may collapse. Subsistence farming will then be the only way out for many millions. Or if civilization does not collapse reduced industrial output plus technological progress may make it impossible for the cities again to offer a haven for the surplus population of the country..."

8. Campbell, Thomas D. The industrial opportunity in agriculture. Mag. Business 54: 656-657, 728, 730, 732. 1928.
The author is "president of the Campbell Farming Corporation, operating 95,000 acres of wheat and flax land in Montana."
"We must get rid of the idea that the farm business is one to be ridiculed, one for the dull boy, and one without dignity. It is our great basic industry and when properly organized for marketing, industrialized for production, and protected through our tariffs, it will share our national prosperity."
9. Capper, Arthur. Will big-scale farming last? Rotarian 43(4): 17-19. 1933. L.C. HF5001.R7
"The author holds that it can not. Corporations move slowly whereas the small agriculturist quickly adapts himself to new conditions."
10. Chain farms or cooperative marketing. Utah Farmer 24(57): 3, 26. 1931. 6 D45
Thinks that within the next ten years farmers will probably be obliged to choose between these two systems. Cites the farms operated by the Walker-Gordon Company of Plainsboro, N. J. as an example of chain farming.
11. Corporation farming. Bradstreets 58: 303. May 3, 1930. 286.8 B72
Not seen.
12. Corporation farming. Farmers' Elevator Guide 25(11): 14-15. 1930. 280.28 Am3.
The writer of this brief article is opposed to corporation farming. He says:
"Corporation farming will be in the nature of retrogression instead of progress. The tendency will be for a certain few to dominate over the many and reduce them to serfdom..."
13. Corporation farming is ruinous. Farm and Ranch 50(9): 5. 1931. 6 T31
A letter from J. T. Estes criticising Hickman Price who spoke at a convention of American Farm Equipment Manufacturers in Chicago.

14. Corporation farming. Radio debate. Purdue Agr. 25(3): 54-56, 66-68. 1930. 6 P97
Advantages and disadvantages of corporation farming were presented in this debate between teams representing Notre Dame and Purdue Universities.
15. Corporation system of farming opposed. Federal specialist declares 'chaos' would result. U. S. Daily 6(56): 1. May 7, 1931. 280.8 Un33
Statement of Dr. E. H. Shinn at a conference of trainers of teachers of vocational agriculture in negro schools.
16. Davidson, Ronald A. The case against large-scale farming. Amer. Mercury 25: 213-216. 1932. L.C. AP2.A37
Reprinted in New Agr. Rev. 1(6): 26. February 1932. 281.8 N42
The author believes that the corporations which try to compete with the individual farmers have a hard fight ahead of them. He believes that the individual farmer has his greatest advantage in the item of efficiency and flexibility of labor, while the chief advantage of the corporation is in the quantity buying of material and supplies.
17. Demaree, F. H. Corporation farming. Purdue Agr. 27: 27. December 1932. 6 P97
Not seen.
18. Do we need large-scale farms? Producers' Rev. 21(7): 15. 1931. 23 P942
Quotes George Russell, on this subject. Mr. Russell was opposed to the formation of such farms.
19. Duke, T. W. D. Integration of the business of agriculture. Com. and Finance 16(45): 2308. 1927. 286.8 C737
The author suggests that large holding companies should control farms in different sections of the country, and that they be regulated in much the same way as the public utilities are regulated. The advantages of this large scale operation are 1. Better living conditions for the farmer, and 2. Greater efficiency of production.
20. Ezekiel, Mordecai, and Johnson, Sherman. Corporation farming - the way out? New Repub. 63: 66-68. 1930.
This is the sixth and last contribution to the symposium, "Hard times for farmers."
Brief discussions relating to chain farming, commercial farm-operation services and the Fairway Farms Corporation are included.
21. Farrell, Joseph. Big business farming. Forbes 27(5): 17. 1931. L.C.
"Men of words apparently are united in saying that it is impossible to organize agriculture along industrial lines.

Men of action, meanwhile, are so organizing the farm business. Factory production methods are being used on the farms regardless of whether the business is called a corporation, a company, a partnership or a one-man capitalistic enterprise."

22. Fromont, Pierre. La crise agricole aux États-Unis. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40(464): 108-134. 1933.

"The author sets out to study the agricultural depression in the United States and to attempt to estimate its probable outcome. He believes that while conditions in France and the United States differ in many respects, still there is sufficient resemblance between the two countries as far as agriculture is concerned to make it reasonable to suppose that lessons drawn from the American agricultural depression may be useful to the French farmer.

"The main phases and manifestations of the depression in the United States are outlined and illustrated by tables mainly taken from yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture, and various explanations of the phenomena are given and discussed.

"The hypothesis which bases the whole economic development on the movement of prices over a long period is set aside to begin with. Two other explanations have been given, one by Julian Gumperz in Die Agrarkrise in den Vereinigten Staaten, and the other by former Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, in the introduction to the yearbook for 1932. The former sees in the introduction of capitalism into American agriculture the reason for the depression. It is a phase of a revolutionary cycle, the revolutionary leaven having been supplied by the machine, the introduction and development of which have necessitated a new economic and social organization of agriculture and brought about what Gumperz calls the industrial revolution of American agriculture. He sees in it the downfall of the small under-capitalized farms in favor of large mechanized enterprises and he cites as example of his thesis such large enterprises as those of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Montana, of Hickman Price in Texas, of Campbell in Montana and of William Scully. For the large agricultural enterprises, Gumperz asserts, there is no depression. The large enterprise has invaded the special field of the small and medium-sized enterprise, such as the dairy farm, the truck farm, and the poultry farm, and the writer concludes that the small farmer must come to realize that he has no place in the new American agriculture. Gumperz foresees three classes, the rich farmers, the poor farmers, and the proletariat. In his view agriculture will soon be entirely in the hands of the large proprietors who have both knowledge and capital. The poor farmers will drag out a harassed existence characterized by ignorance and poverty. Unable to purchase the necessary equipment for economical production they will increase their indebtedness more and more, and will finally disappear. The members of this class

will become wage earners with no other prospect before them, but they will become skilled wage earners, even specialists in their line. And the agricultural population will continue to decrease.

"With this view the author contrasts that of Mr. Hyde who, he says, sees in the depression an error not of a régime but of man. Man made a mistake and he is suffering its consequences. He believed in expanding outlets for his production, and he overproduced with a resulting price decline. When he realizes his error and restricts production, prices will rise, and the depression will be at an end. Many causes contributed to overproduction, but the decisive factor in the depression, it is argued, has been the tremendous development of production due to the demands of Europe during the War, demands which naturally ceased after the armistice.

"In seeking to draw a conclusion the author points out that each of the above-outlined theories seems to explain certain phases of the depression. It is the machine that causes the continuation of agricultural overproduction which persists today because it is brought about without any extra effort on the part of the producer and without causing any restriction in any other branch of production. From this point of view, he argues, it can be said that the main cause of the depression is the change in the methods of production. But while the author shows a preference for this theory, he does not agree with Mr. Gumperz when he draws the economic and social conclusions already mentioned. They are logical enough, he admits, and they might reasonably follow if other conditions did not change. As a matter of fact, it is argued, the development sketched by Mr. Gumperz is much less advanced than he believes. It is true that the American farmer has devoted himself more exclusively to special types of farming than the farmer of other countries, but it is not true that he is entirely dependent on the market for his living, inasmuch as a study of farm family budgets has shown that 42.8 percent of the farm family living is furnished by the farm. It is true that corporation farming exists but only to a relatively limited extent. It seems obvious to the author that the development of these conditions will extend over decades, and it is quite improbable that during these decades other conditions will not change also. It would seem logical to suppose that the corporation or chain farming enterprises would represent the type of enterprise that would adapt its dimensions to the exigencies of the new agricultural machinery. As a matter of fact, he points out that in 1929 less than three percent of the area of these large enterprises was cultivated in grain, but that most of them specialized in livestock raising. Again the large enterprises with low production costs are all situated in regions uncultivated before 1917. That mechanization is in part responsible for the lowering of the cost of production is not to be gainsaid, but the quality of the virgin soil has

also played its part, and, as this quality is ephemeral, the advantages occasioned by it will pass also.

"Thus the author concludes that, while it is reasonable to attribute to the development of the machine and the modification of productive technic the main cause of the agricultural depression, it is unwise to draw any definite conclusion as to future results, such as the disappearance of the small and medium-sized enterprises. They have not disappeared from industry though the industrial revolution is more than a century old." - A. M. Hannay in Agr. Econ. Lit. 7: 521-523. 1933.

23. Fuller, F. E. Supervised tenancy - new trend in farming.

Prairie Farmer 100(48): 1647, 1666. 1928. 6 P883

The author points out the qualifications of the successful farm manager, and suggests that group management of farms "may postpone the coming of corporation farming..."

24. Furnas, C. C. The next hundred years; the unfinished business of science. 434pp. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins company [1936] 330 F98

Bibliography, pp. 403-408.

In Chapter XXVI, Agriculture as an Industry, the author says:

"If farms are to be operated so that full advantage may be taken of all the devices of science, engineering and economics, the work must be done in large units. No one has ever determined what the optimum size of a given type of farm should be but it is certain that it is far larger than 100 acres, which is the average for the country as a whole..."

"Obviously if we are going into this farming business in a big way there must be some form of coöperative financing which, of course, means corporations...To the average agriculturalist 'corporation farming' is the acme of ogreism. A corporation means Big Business and Big Business men are decidedly out of favor..."

"The average farmer is 'agin' this changin' things around all the time, at least until the next generation. It looks like a long pull before the rural side of America will stop asking for political relief and will begin relieving themselves by operating on a basis of reasonable industrial coöperation. Yet the growing dissatisfaction with things as they are in the corn belt is a good sign. Perhaps this forthcoming agricultural revolution is not as far off as we sometimes think...High standards of living on the farm can only be justified by high productivity and high productivity can only come in large, sufficiently capitalized units under expert management...Sooner or later we must recognize that small farms are a luxury. They may be excellent hobbies for those that can afford them and they may have great sociological value, but they can hardly be expected to pay for themselves any more than fishing with hook and line pays for itself. When the average farmer becomes convinced that

he can well afford to exchange some of his mythical independence for a better standard of living and a greater certainty of livelihood then he will seriously begin to consider coöperative work in large units..."

25. Galpin, C. J. My philosophy of rural life. 6pp. [Washington, D. C.] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1930. 1.9 Ec763Ph
Address, Institute of Rural Affairs, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, August 1, 1930.

Dr. Galpin said "I look with a great deal of suspicion upon the demand for 'corporation farming.'"

An editorial based on this paper with title "Another Side to Corporation Farming" appeared in Western Farm Life 32(23): 8. 1930.

26. Gard, Wayne. Agriculture's industrial revolution. Current Hist. 34: 853-857. 1931.

A discussion of corporation and chain farming.

The author says:

"Already, however, the corn belt has been invaded by the chain farm system, a plan under which a group of ordinary farms is managed by a single person or a corporation. The family-size farm is thus preserved, but the larger policies of management, the buying of supplies and the marketing of crops are supervised more or less closely by some one who does not live on the farm. Variations of this plan have been common in the cotton-growing areas of the South since the close of the Civil War.

"Many of the owners of these chain farms have taken up agriculture involuntarily. Individuals, banks and insurance companies have acquired farms through mortgage foreclosures, and, rather than sell them in an unfavorable market, they have hired graduates of agricultural colleges to manage them, hoping for higher land prices later. Thus, the Aetna Life Insurance Company has been operating by supervised tenantry about six hundred farms in the Middle West. In Illinois the Citizens' National Bank of Decatur has been managing twenty-eight farms with a total of 10,000 acres and the Citizens' State Bank of Champaign has been responsible for thirty-two farms aggregating 7,500 acres. In the plains region, many farmers now want to use the taxing power to force such owners to dispose of their lands."

A brief discussion of commercial farm management agencies is included.

27. Gates, P. W. Large-scale farming in Illinois, 1850-1870. Agr. Hist. 6: 14-25. 1932. 30.98 Ag8

Includes a discussion of the colony established by E. E. Malhiot in Central Illinois. "Malhiot was a wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana who desired to establish a colony in Illinois for the benefit of his fellow countrymen, the French Canadians of Lower Canada. He also wanted to make the proposed colony a distributing center for the products of his Louisiana plantation. To carry out this idea he

purchased 22,000 acres of land in Christian County from the Illinois Central Railroad upon its generous credit terms..."

It was reported that within a year one hundred French Canadians had settled in the locality. Soon, however, the laborers grew dissatisfied and demanded the right to purchase the land. This privilege was finally secured. The land was not subdivided at once but for the first few years was cultivated and managed as a unit.

28. Gee, Wilson. The place of agriculture in American life. 217pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1930. 281 G27

The last chapter states that the author is opposed to corporation farming, and instead favors the development of larger family-sized farms.

29. Gilmore, G. C. The relation of size of farm to successful operation. Ill. Agr. 35: 198,208. 1931. 6 I16

Topics discussed are: Factors influencing size, large scale farming, corporation farming is limited, factory systems fail, family farms most important, small farms are unprofitable.

30. Gold, Michael. Is the small farmer dying? New Repub. 68(882): 211-212. 1931. 280.8 N

This is a review of the books, *Red Bread*, by Maurice Hindus, and *Red Villages*, by Y. A. Yakovlev, which present opposing views of the advantages and disadvantages of collective farming in Russia. The reviewer predicts that "in twenty years, probably, America's farms will have been swallowed up by the bankers and large corporations and operated scientifically for the profit of stockholders and millionaires."

Following the review, pp. 212-213 there is a statement by Malcolm Cowley in which he writes: "My only reason for adding a footnote to Mr. Gold's review is to criticize not what he says about collective farming in Russia, but what he says about the present plight of the American farmer."

He then points out that corporation farms and the large scale farm in this country have suffered more from the depression than the small farm. He hopes that the return of corporation farming "will be delayed, at least until we have developed an ordered society in which corporate farming is not threatened with the abuses of corporate manufacturing."

31. Gramlich, Amos K. An unemployment menace. Capper's Farmer 42(3): 14. 1931. 6 M693

Mr. Gramlich is opposed to corporation farming and advances reasons for his opposition.

He says:

"No advantages are present in corporation farming that are not present in cooperative farming..."

32. Gregory, Clifford V. The dark days of 1945; the story of the next depression. *Prairie Farmer* 104(6): 5, 34. 1932. 6 P883
"This is an imaginary story - Or is it so imaginary?" - Editor's note.
The author pictures the condition which might prevail in 1945 if as a result of the depression beginning in 1930 many farms are foreclosed and united into a great "American Farming Corporation" which in the depression of 1945 would hold food and stop producing until the desired price is secured. The resulting lack of food would lead to a terrible and bloody revolution.
33. Grimes, W. E. The farm of tomorrow. *Rural Amer.* 9(5): 6-7. 1931. 281.28 C83
Compares corporation farms with family farms and comes to the conclusion that "considered from all angles...the farms of tomorrow will continue to be family farms operated by the farmer and his family and will be both a business and a home."
34. Hall, Sir A. Daniel. The future of agricultural science. *Sci. Agr.* 14: 1-7. 1933. 7 Sci2
An address delivered at the thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Regina College, Regina, Saskatchewan, July 24, 1933.
One of the subjects considered is the competition between the one-man farm and the great organized scientific farm. The author believes that in the end the 'factory' farm will win out.
35. Hamilton, E. W. The mechanization of agriculture. *Amer. Thresherman* 34(2): 6-7, 23. 1931. 58.8 Am32
"There is one phase of this process of mechanization that should not be overlooked, and that is its effect upon the small farm...There is a tendency toward larger farms...
"...Who can dispute the statement that this may be the 'farm relief' for which we have been striving? The larger farm - the mechanized farm - the farm engineered along the lines of a factory by men who measure profits in terms of decreased production costs rather than by market prices."
36. Harger, C. M. Farming and banking changes in the interior. *Annalist* 35: 404-405. 1930. 284.8 N48
Discusses the growing use of machinery on the farm and the coming of farming corporations as related to banking.
37. Holmes, C. L. Economic policy and the new proprietorship in agriculture. *Conf. on Econ. Policy. Rept. of Proc.* 1931: 129-161, mimeogr. Chicago. 281.9 C76
Includes discussion.
The increase in the number of small farms was commented upon by Dr. A. G. Black, and in reference to his statement Mr. Henry A. Wallace says, "Dr. Black was referring to the

increase of the small farms, and then the blank spot where there was a decrease from 50 acres up to 160 acres. The census figures do not altogether tell the full truth on that. The Columbia farms have about 100 farms. I suppose that the Census taker would have them listed as separate farms, although the ownership is centralized. You will find that with respect to many of the chains of farms. We do not know the truth of centralization and will not learn it from census figures."

38. Holmes, C. L. Growing pains of the family farm. Country Gent. 94(5): 25, 117. 1929. 6 C833

"The conditions and forces which have prompted the recent lively discussion of corporation farming are having a less conspicuous but vastly more important effect upon that time-honored institution of American agriculture, the family farm. Rash observers have gone so far as to predict that current developments will sound the death knell of the family farm. But it is not a trial, conviction and death sentence that is just ahead, but rather a rejuvenation and new period of growth, involving larger acreage, more power, more capital and a new self-consciousness on the part of the family-farm operator of his place and function as a business proprietor."

39. Holmes, Roy Hinman. Rural sociology. The family-farm institution. First edition. 416pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1932. 281.2 H73

Ch. VII, The Corporation Farm, discusses large-scale farming operations in the United States, its economic advantages and disadvantages, difficulties encountered, obstacles tending to prevent rapid expansion of large-scale farming, and social changes which might be expected to accompany such an expansion.

40. Hyde, Arthur M. Long life probable for family farm. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1932: 18-19. 1 Ag84Y

From The Secretary's Report to the President.

"In certain areas mechanization has greatly increased the size of farms and the investment per farm. It has been suggested that this development may foreshadow an increase in corporation farming as distinguished from family farming. Mechanization, however, does not necessarily involve corporation farming or absentee ownership. It is quite consistent with the family-sized farm, though it may make that farm larger. Much interest has been manifested since 1920 in large-scale farming, corporation farming, 'chain' farming, and the like. A few conspicuous developments have taken place. But the movement toward the consolidation of holdings and toward farm operations on a large scale has not gone far. For the present, the subject is interesting mainly in its potentialities.

"Large-scale farming as yet is a very minor thing in American agriculture. The capital value of all corporation

farms that made income tax returns in 1924 was only 2.7 per cent of the total capital value of all the farms of the nation. Some increase has taken place since 1924 in corporation farming, but the developments have not been spectacular."

41. Independent farming expected to survive corporation plan.

U. S. Daily 6(94): 1,3. June 22, 1931. 280.8 Un33

Dr. F. A. Woods, stated orally, June 20 "Corporation farming never will become the principal type of agriculture in the United States, since all the benefits claimed for it can be obtained by cooperation among farmers who retain their independent establishments and much land in the United States is not suited to large-scale operations."

42. Jennings, R. D. Large-scale farming in the United States 1929. 106pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1933. 157.4 C153L

At head of title: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census...U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Census of agriculture.

"The subject of large-scale farming is one about which very little information has been published. An occasional newspaper or magazine article describing the King ranch in Texas, the Walker-Gordon dairy in New Jersey, or the Campbell wheat farm in Montana, comprise the kind, if not the extent, of information available. The subject is one of considerable interest not only to farmers and those whose interests have to do with agriculture but also to the general public. From the standpoint of the Nation a knowledge of how extensive large-scale farming is in each of the important types of farming, the distribution of large-scale farms in each of these types by States, and by size of business and other factors, the kind of enterprises carried on, and how effective these farms are in the utilization of land, labor, capital, and management should be useful to all those agencies that are interested in developing a more prosperous agriculture and better national economy. The census of 1930 relates to April 1 of that year and the crop year 1929...

"This study is based on the 1930 census farm schedules. Examination of these schedules indicated that most farms having a value of products amounting to at least \$30,000 would reflect the ordinary conception of a 'large-scale' farm according to the usual measures of size. This value of products has been the chief measure of size used in this study. In the examination of 25,000 individual farm schedules given consideration in determining large-scale farms it was apparent that some exceptions should be made because of crop failure, purchase of animals, etc., as noted below. Of these 7,875 schedules were selected and assembled for analysis as 'large-scale' farms."

43. Kile, O. M. The new agriculture. 218pp. New York, Macmillan Co. 1932. 281.12 K55

Contains chapters on corporation chain farming, farm management services, the Fairway Farms Corporation, etc.

44. Laidler, Harry W. The dilemma of American agriculture. L. I. D. Monthly 10(2): 3-5, 11. November 1931. Pam. Coll.

"A movement toward concentration has begun to take shape in the farm districts, partly as a result of the exigencies of 'power farming' and partly as a result of farm foreclosures and bankruptcies.

"Large scale farms now developing may be pigeonholed in various classes.

"(1) There is the enlarged family farm, operated for the most part by the labor supplied by a single family. The increase in the normal size of the family farm unit is one of the most remarkable changes to be observed in American agriculture during the last decade... This trend is due primarily to the use of power units in the form of up-to-date tractors; to new machines, including combined harvester threshers, mechanical corn pickers and new, high capacity tillage machinery, and to a revolution in tillage and harvest methods, resulting from the use of these tractors and machines.

"(2) The second type of large scale farm is the so-called 'factory farm'. This type is confined primarily to those cases where men can be employed rather continuously on various operations. In this class may be listed several fruit and vegetable producing corporations, several dairy farms, two of which maintain herds of approximately 1,000 cows and several farms which serve as raw-production departments of canning factories. One of these canning subsidiaries owns some 16,000 acres and uses no fewer than 120 tractors and 400 mules. This class, however, represents but a small number of all of the farms in the country and its numbers do not promise to increase with great rapidity in the near future...

"(3) The 'chain farm' gives greater promise of development. This type was given an impetus by the depression, which threw thousands of farms in the laps of banks, and other institutions or well-to-do farmers.

"In order to get even a modest return from these scattered farms, managers were hired to supervise the whole chain, often with excellent results.

"(4) For many years students of farming have debated the pros and cons of great bonanza farms. A few decades ago such farms seemed about to become an important factor in agriculture. They then declined in importance. Lately they have again attracted increasing attention. The Department of Agriculture has collected a considerable list of such farms. They include:

"The Campbell Farming Corporation in Hardin, Montana, headed by Thomas Campbell, a wheat farm of 95,000 acres, one of the largest private wheat farms in the world.

"The Taft ranch of Texas, a \$2,000,000 corporation. The farm department consists of 37 tenant farms under the direction of Professor Charles H. Alvord.

"The M. Johnson poultry farm near Bowie, Texas, 'the biggest poultry farm in the world.' In 1927 this poultry farm possessed 120,000 eggs in incubators, 75,000 growing chickens, while the building covered 1,000,000 square feet of floor space.

"The 30,000 acre rice farm near Houston, Texas - the San Jacinto Rice Company.

"Opinions differ as to the outcome of this development in various lines of agriculture."

45. Laidler, Harry W. A program for the farm. L. I. D. Monthly 10(3): 3-5, 12-15. 1931. Pam. Coll.

"A progressive and socialist agricultural program would... involve among other things...wide experimentation in various forms of private, cooperative and public farm ownership and operation, and the nation-wide development of those farms found to be most desirable..."

46. Lewis, Sinclair. What's wrong with farmers? Country Home 54(3): 8-9, 92, 93, 94, 95. 1930. 6 F22

The author states that "the farmers cannot blame all troubles on such outside forces. No few of their difficulties come from a lack of imagination in the farmers themselves - from a lack of imagination and a lack of the ability to look at their problems realistically."

He suggests cooperative farming, using factory method to reduce farm costs, and states: "Essentially - once the farmer gets over the idea of his superiority to all other workmen...there is no difference between manufacturing wheat and manufacturing flour; no difference between manufacturing milk and manufacturing cheese; no difference between manufacturing wool and manufacturing woolen clothing."

47. McMillen, Wheeler. Shall we make factories of our farms. Farm & Fireside 52(3): 7, 45, 46. 1928.

"Corporation-owned farms operated under highly industrialized methods will become increasingly prevalent as years pass and may eventually succeed the small-farm unit as the dominant type of American farm.

"The change will be a distinct improvement, both for the individual farmer and for agriculture as a whole. The sociologists and country lifers likely will disagree with this assertion; so will most farmers. The economic history of America supports it."

48. McNeal, T. A. Passing comment. Kansas Farmer 69(32): 4. 1931. 6 K13

One section of his comment is headed "Corporation farming, Yeah?" He states that the philosophy of corporation farming as urged by magazine writers appears quite different when a financial concern is asked to back such an undertaking.

He quotes Will Durant, T. D. Campbell, and Walter S. Pitkin.

49. Mayo, Morrow. Goodbye, wheat farmer. Amer. Mercury 23: 193-199. 1931. L.C.

"Discusses the problem of the wheat farmer who has adopted the machine, but who 'has made very little, if any, economic and social adjustment to the mechanical revolution which he has thus helped to bring about.' The writer thinks that the solution to the wheat problem 'lies, first in economical production, and secondly, in regulation which will permit the ultimate consumer to get the benefit of it' and that 'corporation wheat farming is a first step in that direction.'" - Agr. Econ. Lit. 5: 583. 1931.

50. Mills, James, Jr. An owner's opinion of large-scale farms. Agr. Engin. 12: 348-350. 1931. 58.8 Ag83

"Many people argue against wholesale farming and feel that such a development would result in a lowering of the social status of farmers as a whole. However, would we not have a more contented farming community if our ten and twenty-acre farmers of today were interested in a large farming venture through stock ownership and were insured continuous employment at a definitely known wage, particularly so provided they at the same time enjoyed the ownership of a home with three or four acres upon which they could produce their vegetable and dairy products, etc. The uncertainty of income which the small grower now faces makes it almost impossible for him to live comfortably and plan ahead for the future with any assurance of his plans being realized. Regardless of the social complications which might result if my own conception of the problem is incorrect, from a business stand point the large operating unit unquestionably will ultimately be responsible for the greatest share of our food production."

51. Morse, Stanley F. Is the American farmer doomed? Manfrs. Rec. 98(8): 51-53. 1930. Pam. Coll.

"It seems probable that economic necessity in the near future will result in some important changes in the status of our farmers. Extensive investigations made by the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges have found generally that the larger farm units usually produce more economically and are more profitable than the small units, except in certain very intensive types of farming. Not only can the larger farms buy and sell to better advantage, but also they are able to pay for better management, can obtain financing more easily, can reduce costs by the use of power and labor-saving machinery and in various ways can secure the same economies as can large

industrial enterprises. If this is true, our individual farmers will either have to go out of business or develop along the following lines:

"1. The self-sustaining farmer, who is able to produce most of the food he needs, will produce and sell as best he can his surplus of certain products...

"2. Competent farmers, located near favorable markets, who are efficient producers, shrewd traders and good salesmen and collectors, will be hustling men, well above the average and will supply mainly local markets.

"3. Efficient farmers, operating farms large enough to yield an adequate income, will be real business farmers, doing much of their work with improved machinery, holding down their production costs and buying and selling through cooperative organizations. By means of strong, well-managed cooperative buying and marketing associations, the individual may obtain virtually the same advantages as accrue to a large-scale farming company. And owners may now turn over the management or supervision of their farms to competent agricultural service organizations.

"4. Members of cooperative farming associations: This is a glimpse into the future, perhaps nearer than we think. In order to secure the benefits of large scale farming operations, groups of farmers in certain localities will organize cooperative farming associations, which will employ high-class management and conduct their farming operations under its direction...

"5. Employees or operators for large farming corporations: Contrary to the general notion, the operation of farming enterprises by corporations is nothing new. This has been going on in the West and South and in the tropics for many years and has proved so profitable in various instances that the stocks of these companies are listed on some of the stock exchanges. The greatest difficulty has been to find competent managers."

52. Mumford, D. C. Is large scale farming coming? Hoard's Dairyman 77(3): 59,92, 1932. 44.8 H65

In commenting on the question "Is large scale farming coming?" the writer affirms that it can be answered both ways, "yes and no, - all depending upon the degree of interpretation we attach to the word 'coming.'" He says "our answer is a most emphatic, no" if we have in mind that "within a very short time large scale farms will spread like wildfire" etc. "If, on the other hand, we mean that the large scale farming principle can be expected to gain in favor in certain restricted areas within the next few years, then our answer is undoubtedly, yes."

"A rapidly growing and much talked of phase of large scale farming is that of 'group farming.' Under this system it is possible to secure some of the advantages of large scale farming and at the same time retain the family farm unit intact. The family sized farm of the future must be larger than in the past. If the American farmer is to maintain

a high standard of living, then he must engage in a size of business which is capable of returning a sufficient income to enable him to maintain this standard.

"The growth of group farming under competent management can be looked upon as a constructive development in the right direction and as something which may come to be a significant benefit to American agriculture."

Some of the observations of a preliminary Study of a small group of large scale farms in the Corn Belt are given.

53. Murphy, Donald R. "Down with the corporation farm"; new experiment condemned at American country life meeting. Wallaces' Farmer 55(43): 1695,1710. 1930. 6 W15

Various speakers including Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois; AE (George Russell); James Stone of the Farm Board; etc. are quoted.

54. Nourse, E. G. Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of agriculture. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 20(1): 114-132. 1930. 280.8 Am32

"This raises a challenge and creates an opportunity in terms of the managerial function. Horse-power agriculture produced a small-scale type of farming which gave us a 6.5 million business enterprise in an industry which employed only 10 million workers. In other words two out of every three persons directly engaged in the industry were entrusted with the responsibility for executive decisions. Would anyone suppose that the level of management could even approximate to modern standards under a condition such as that? The degree of mechanization which appears to be already definitely in process of attainment creates the first opportunity for segregating the managerial function at all widely throughout the farming industry. If power farming really permits of distinctive economies; the farmer who is without mechanical power is destined to lose out in the struggle of competition. Meanwhile, the farmer who finds a way of financing a sufficient machine equipment and of commanding a sufficient acreage to bring costs down to an efficiency figure moves forward. It is hardly our purpose here to go into the question of how far this process will be carried. I concur in the general judgment of students of farm management that agriculture does not lend itself at all readily to such aggregation of large units as would tempt corporate enterprise into this field. On the other hand, there is much to indicate that, even with the decentralized character of agricultural processes and the development of comparatively small power units adapted to farming, farms from four to possibly ten times the size of the family operating units to which we have been accustomed would make the best fit with the requirements of the new technique..."

55. Pettengill, Samuel B. The menace of corporation farming. *Prairie Farmer* 103(14): 5,30. 1931. 6 P883

The author describes corporation farming as carried out by the Campbell Farming Corporation of Montana, and concludes that the spread of corporation farming should be checked by anti farm corporation legislation and by cooperation, not only in marketing, but also in ownership of machinery.

56. Pitkin, Walter B. The advance of large-scale agriculture. In Beard, C. A., ed. *America Faces the Future*, pp.311-324. Boston & New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. 1932. 280.12 B38

Mr. Pitkin advocates in no uncertain terms the development of large-scale agriculture in this article which was published in the *Forum*, August, 1931 under the title "The Great Dirt Conspiracy."

57. Pitkin, Walter B. Let the farmers grab control. *Country Home* 55(9): 7-9,42,43. 1931. 6 F22

"Food is just as much a public utility as telephones and electric lights, says the author. Why not sell it as such?" He states "Farmers must, first of all, convince themselves that food is a public utility. Then they must devise a sound method of handling it as such. Finally they must sell the idea and the method to city people." In this connection he says "Instead of denouncing corporation farming and seeking to stop it, intelligent men will study its advantages and strive to adopt them all."

58. Pitkin, Walter B. The preservation of independent farming. *Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour.* 26(12): 24-26,72. 1934. 284.8 Am3

Presents his scheme of farming by professional management which is being worked out in Maryland and Delaware.

59. Poe, Clarence. Can the little farmer survive? Or are we headed for corporation farming with hireling cultivators? *Prog. Farmer and Southern Ruralist* (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 46: 496K-497K. 1931. 6 P945K

Mr. Poe thinks there are three ways in which larger operations in farm production, which seem inevitable, may come about. These are: "1. By large farms, principally conducted by corporations. 2. By the cooperation of many small farmers in production, buying and selling. 3. By state socialism through such gigantic 'collectivized farms as Russia is now bringing to pass as part of its Five-year Plan.'"

Of these, Mr. Poe believes the second is the one which offers most hope for the nation and is the only solution for the small farmer.

Also in *Miss. Valley ed.*; *Ga.-Ala. ed.*; and reprinted in *Rural Amer.* 10(2): 4-6. 1932.

60. Poe, Clarence. Corporation or cooperation? Bur. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 7(1): 13. 1931. 280.82 B89
Mr. Poe enumerates the advantages enjoyed by the large-scale farm operator.
61. Pound, Arthur. Low fever and slow fires. Atlantic Monthly 149(3): 316-324. 1932. L. C.
"This conflict [between independent farming and corporate agriculture] may easily soon become a burning issue in American politics. The independent farmer holds the ground, though less firmly than he did. More than \$5,000,000,000 in mortgage debt weighs him down; his plant has depreciated; his goods are selling below cost; his first dip into the Federal Treasury has had disastrous results. Nevertheless, he will fight against changing from boss to farm hand with every weapon at his command, frequently choosing the wrong one." - A. E. Lit. June 1932.
62. Price, Hickman. Trends in large-scale wheat farming. Agr. Engin. 11(2): 47-50. 1930. 58:8 Ag83
The author describes large scale farming operations in Texas. He believes that Americans can compete with wheat production in Russia and other parts of the world.
63. Ross, Thomas A. Eventual failure certain. Capper's Farmer 42(3): 14,32. 1931. 6 M693
Mr. Ross, who farms 4,220 acres in Blaine County, Montana, thinks that eventually corporation farming must fail, since "a point of diminishing returns will be reached unless new uses are found for the produce, and unless replaced farmers can be permanently employed..."
64. Rukeyser, Merryle Stanley. Farm revolution looms. New style farms will adopt methods of big business - Power and new time-saving machinery to cut costs - many now in operation. Forbes 27(4): 16-18. 1931. L. C. HF5001.F6
Mentions as examples of these new style farms, the Campbell Farming Corporation of Montana, the wheat ranch of Hickman Price in Texas, and two wheat corporations in Kansas.
65. Schafer, Joseph. The social history of American agriculture. 302pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1936. 277.12 Schl
Ch. III, Big Business Farming, includes discussion of cotton and tobacco plantations, large-scale wheat farming and open range ranching.
66. Sparks, Charles I. Corporation farming will solve the farm problem. Northwest. Miller 164: 1104,1107. 1930. 298.8 N81
Hon. Mr. Sparks, member of Congress from Kansas, states that unless something is done to check corporation farming it will solve the farm problem by ruining the individual farmer and forcing him into the labor market thus increasing the economic distress in this country.

67. Spillman, W. J. The need of reorganization in agriculture. Agr. Engin. 12: 17-19. 1931. 58.8 Ag83
The author summarizes the relation of the professional farm manager to the reorganization of agriculture.
68. Stevenson, J. V. Hope in family sized farm. Capper's Farmer 42(3): 14. 1931. 6 M693
Mr. Stevenson thinks that corporation farming will never become general because it will not pay. He says also that mass production in wheat is corporation mining, not farming.
"America cannot afford to lose the family sized farm. From it has come the ideas and ideals on which our government was founded..."
69. Stewart, Andrew. The economy of machine production in agriculture. 94pp. Montréal, Royal Bank of Canada [1931] (Royal bank of Canada. Essays on Canadian economic problems vol. IV, Competition 1930-31) 280.9 R812 v. 4
Bibliography, pp. 92-94.
Increased acreage of farms as a result of the development of machinery is discussed and in the section entitled "Industrialization of agriculture" arguments are advanced in favor of 'factory farms.'
70. Stockman, Mrs. Dora H. Is family farm obsolete? Instantly opening up a big question. Natl. Grange Monthly 28(8): 6. 1931. 6 N215
A radio address of July 18, 1931 under the auspices of the National Grange.
Mrs. Stockman cites some instances of failure of corporation farms - the Hays Wheat Farming Company of Kansas; a farm in Michigan, etc., and urges the continuance of the family farm, believing that the solution to the farm problem may be found in the development of new uses for farm products.
71. Stokdyk, E. A. Corporation farms. Kans. State Bd. Agr. Bien. Rept. 1929-1930 (27): 77-84. 1931. 2 K13R
A discussion of chain farms may be found on pp. 82-83.
"The operation of chain or group farms is often confused with corporation farming. Recently this method of operation has been given a great deal of publicity. In some quarters it is hailed as a new development. In reality it is nothing very different from the old plantation system.
"Under this system tenants are supervised by a manager. The tenant retains an active interest in the operations and bears a part of the risk. The manager is free to supervise and direct while the tenant conducts the actual operations. Here some of the advantages of corporation farming are combined with the advantages of family farming."

Mr. Stokdyk questions whether this type of farming is to be a permanent factor in American agriculture. He goes on to say, "In the next decade we may, nevertheless see a decided development in chain farming. This system offers a real possibility for lending agencies to liquidate land that has been acquired through foreclosure. In the grape sections of California small tracts have been combined into larger units and tenants are operating these units under the supervision of skilled management. But it is the intention to sell these units when conditions become favorable."

This article is based on references found in "Large Scale and Corporation Farming; A Selected List of References" issued in November 1929 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as Agricultural Economics Bibliography no. 30.

It is designed to show the diversity of opinion concerning the matter.

72. Stokdyk, E. A. Corporation farms or peasantry? Northwest. Miller 153: 1092. 1928. 298.8 N81

"Corporation farms are, however, successful and essential to development projects. Where considerable capital is necessary to improve areas by irrigation or drainage they function well. But here the profits are largely made in increased land values and not in crop production. The corporation may carry on the farming enterprise for some time at high profits if it does not capitalize the increase in land values; but as soon as it does capitalize the land values, high profits cease.

"The characteristic of land that makes it a savings bank for many people tends to capitalize its earning power. Indeed, expected increases in values tend to capitalize land values beyond their earning power. Whenever land pays a higher rate of return than government bonds, the price of land rises because of the demand for land by conservative investors. This fact has made it profitable for farming corporations to dispose of their holdings when the development stage was completed.

"The statements made concerning corporation farming will no doubt be challenged by some as 'time-worn theory.' The best answer the writer can give is to refer to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, which shows that there were approximately 45 per cent fewer farms operated by managers in 1925 than in 1920.

"The family farm will no doubt continue to be the foundation of American agriculture. The size of the unit will center around the number of acres that one set of equipment can handle in a season. The more efficient farmers will force out the inefficient ones, and a balance between supply and demand ultimately will be restored."

On the page following this article there is an editorial relating to it entitled "What of corporation farming?"

73. Studensky, G. A. The agricultural depression and the technical revolution in farming. Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 552-572. 1930. 280.8 J822

"The new technology will inevitably require the enlargement of the farming unit, and this process has already begun. In western Kansas I was told that during the last few years in some districts the number of farms was reduced by half, while the average acreage has doubled. This is said to be true, also, of North Dakota. In Montana the experiment station has for a number of years carried on an investigation of a group of farms having tractors. The changes in the organization of these farms during a period of several years are very characteristic. Since the process of mechanization has begun, the average area under crops per farm has been continuously growing as will be seen from the following figures:

"Year	Acres
1924	598
1925	670
1926	812
1927	998
1928	1,265

"The next agricultural census of the United States will undoubtedly show considerable changes in the number of farms and their size all over the country. In Canada the census of 1926 already showed the growth in the size of the farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan compared with previous censuses."

74. Taber, L. J. Who'll blow the whistle? Country Life 54(4): 18,62-66. 1930. 80 C832

The author states "that the analogy between agriculture and industry exists only on paper and that the possibility of corporation farming as a solution of the farm problem does not exist."

75. Tolley, H. R., and Holmes, C. L. Large-scale farming in the United States. 1Opp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1929. 1.9 Ec762Da

"A part of this discussion was presented at the Annual Extension Conference, Lexington, Ky., October 1929."

"During the years that have passed since the crisis of 1920, a growing interest has been manifested in large-scale farming, corporation farming, 'chain' farming and the like. The Department of Agriculture receives many inquiries for information both as to the extent to which large-scale farming is developing and as to its possibilities under present-day conditions.

"As a matter of fact, there is little definite information of any radical change in the typical size of the farming unit during the last decade. When the figures of the census of 1925 on the size of farms are compared with similar figures

from the 1920 census, no startling changes are shown. We know that since 1925 developments have been under way which have resulted in a remarkable increase in the size of farms in certain areas. The agricultural census of 1930 will yield the first comprehensive information revealing the extent to which this movement has gone. There have been a few conspicuous developments, but we know that the movement toward consolidation of holdings and the carrying on of farm operations on a scale markedly larger than previously existed has not gone far. The importance of the subject, therefore, is mainly in its potentialities rather than in its actualities..."

Includes definitions and brief descriptions of the following classes of large scale farming corporations: 1, The enlarged family farm; 2, The "factory" farm; 3, "Chain" farming; 4, Managerial service agencies.

76. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on irrigation and reclamation. Organized rural communities. Hearings...71st Cong., 2d Sess. on H.R. 1677. By Mr. Whittington. H.R. 8880. By Mr. Lankford of Georgia. A bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate the benefits of planned settlement and supervised rural development. January 27 and 28, 1930. 183pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 282.2 Un33

Contains statements of some thirty persons in regard to land colonization. These include David R. Coker, Hugh MacRae, Dr. Elwood Mead, etc.

77. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Mechanization of agriculture as a factor in labor displacement. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Review 33: 749-783. 1931. 158.6 B87M

Data bearing upon the development and effects of agricultural mechanization, compiled from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' more extended studies of technological displacement, are presented here. These data were compiled from various sources and have been arranged to show:

"1. Conditions and progress in American agriculture prior to the installation of machines; 2. The beginnings of agricultural mechanization in this country; 3. Labor displacement due to the substitution of machine for hand methods in the several main operations of crop production; 4. The effects of the introduction of automotive power upon agricultural labor requirements; 5. Agricultural mechanization as a whole, and its culmination in the present agricultural situation; 6. The effect of agricultural mechanization upon the employment situation as a whole; 7. The probable development of agricultural mechanization in the near future."

"...the results thus far achieved are sufficiently definite to indicate the probability of certain developments in the near future:

"1. It is likely that within the next few years practically all wheat produced in this country will be grown under conditions existing in the industry in the Great Plains region

and in the Northwest; that is on large farms, with big hook-ups of the most modern machinery, a maximum of mechanical power, and a minimum of man labor.

"2. It is probable that the same will be true of the other two main commercial field crops - corn and cotton - though in a somewhat lesser degree.

"3. Because of these developments, a great deal of land in the Middle, Southern and Eastern States may be released for the growing of other crops, and a considerable acreage of the less profitable land will probably go out of cultivation entirely.

"4. The adaptation of types of machines and units of power to different conditions and purposes, and to smaller farms, will result in the mechanization of fruit, vegetable, and general truck farming, as well as of the animal and dairying industries, though at a slower rate than in the production of field crops.

"5. There will be a great change in the kind of labor required on farms, tending, on the whole, to the replacement of unskilled by skilled or semiskilled workers. This change will probably be accompanied by an increase in the wages of hired farm workers.

"6. It is likely that farming will come to be regarded more as a business, and less as a manner of living. In the future farmers will live on their farms only when conditions there are favorable for home making.

"7. It is to be expected that the displacement of farm labor will continue, at varying rates throughout the industry, but more rapidly in the areas most favorable to large-scale machine operations. Owing to the fact that, under existing economic conditions, the limit of profitable expansion in agriculture, has been reached, it is not to be expected that in the near future the industry will be able to absorb any considerable portion of the labor that will be technologically dispensed with through the continued installation of new and better machines and the more effective utilization of the machines."

78. U. S. Treasury department, Bureau of internal revenue. Statistics of income for 1916-[1935, prelim.] Compiled from income tax returns and including statistics from estate tax returns. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. [1930-1937?] 151.5 St2

The title of the publication varies.

Statistics are given in each report, showing the returns from corporations engaged in agriculture and related industries.

79. Van Schoik, A. B. Corporation farms to come? Will economic pressure bring industrial organization into American agriculture. Kans. Farmer 66(41): 14. 1928.

The author, who took a 4000 mile trip through the Western States in order to study the problem at first hand, thinks that there will be a rapid increase of farm corporations and that they need not be feared any more than large industrial corporations in which the stock is owned by the public are feared.

80. Van Wagenen, Jared, Jr. Shall farming be run by big business; A fireside reflection on the future of making a living. Amer. Agr. 129(12): 205,219,220,221,223. 1932. 6 Am3
Mr. Van Wagenen is opposed to big business methods for farming.

81. Walker, Thomas J. A trend toward large units. Capper's Farmer 42(3): 14. 1931. 6 M693.
"There is an ever increasing trend in American agriculture toward larger units of land and the use of more labor saving machinery. Under certain conditions, the only answer to this trend seems to be corporation farming. Some farm families today are having difficulty in getting together enough land, operating capital, and machinery for the economical production of agricultural products."

The author gives the reasons for the trend toward corporation farming and concludes by saying:

"But I do believe that if the farm family cannot get enough land, labor saving machinery and operating capital to produce economically, or if they cannot of their own accord join with other farm families and get these things, farming corporations will inevitably control a large part of our farming land."

82. Weeks, David. Institutions for agricultural production. Agr. Engin. 12: 376-377. 1931. 58.8 Ag83

"If the corporation is to become the dominant institution in agricultural production, there are many important questions to be answered. What type of corporation will most adequately serve in the new agriculture? Is there a possibility of corporate operation of some of the major agricultural production functions without land tenure? Can we maintain existing farmsteads for certain phases of intensive agriculture in combination with large units of land for large-scale production? What are the financial problems in connection with corporate operation and ownership of land? Will local industries solve the employment problem for those displaced by the efficiency of the new agriculture? What part will federal and state governments take in the development of agricultural institutions in the future?"

The author proceeds to a discussion of these problems.

83. Wickens, David L. Farm land held by corporations. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 19(6): 12. 1935. 1 Ec7Ag

"One of the results of the depression has been a notable increase in the amount of farm land held by agencies which normally do not hold farm real estate for operation or investment. Most of this land is owned by corporations such as banks, life insurance companies, the land banks, and mortgage companies, which have acquired farms in satisfaction of loans by taking title to the property which composed the security.

"Information supplied by banks, life-insurance companies, and land banks concerning their outright holdings, representing 85 percent of all corporate loan as reported by farm owners, has permitted estimates of the total market value of farm real estate held by corporations as \$294,000,000 as of January 1, 1930; \$511,000,000 in 1932, and \$770,000,000 in 1933."

Group Management

84. Case, H. C. M. Development of commercial farm management service. Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 405-426. 1930. 280.8 J822

Discussion by C. L. Holmes, pp. 424-426.

"Group farm management, by which is meant the central management of farms belonging to a number of different owners, represents an important recent development in the commercial farm management of the corn belt. Such management may be employed either to direct hired labor on the farms, or to supervise more or less directly the tenant operators of separate farm units. The latter of the two types of operation at the present time represents the greatest development. Most of this development has taken place within the past five years. Since many owners are involved, many different management policies exist in the work of a single manager. Approximately half of the land brought under the group farm management plan in Illinois has been in the hands of banks, part of it owned by the bank's officers who, in their advanced years seek to be relieved of the responsibility of the direct management of land."

85. Doane, D. H. Recent developments in professional farm management in the United States. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 73-81. 1933. 280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Discussion, by P. E. Johnston, pp. 79-81.

86. Dowell, J. M. Farms can be made to pay out. This is the wrong time to sell foreclosed farms. If they are improved and properly managed, they can be made to pay out without loss to the bank. Bankers Monthly 47(9): 21-22. 1930. 284.8 B223

87. Dowell, J. M. Profitable foreclosed farms. How they are possible. Many things can be done immediately and at small cost to increase 1930 farm incomes. This article tells just what to do. Bankers Monthly 47(3): 28, 30, 50-51. 1930. 284.8 B223

88. Dowell, J. M. Profits regardless of prices are made by modern farming methods. One banker was saved much trouble by a change in tenants. The new farmer cut production cost and made profits despite low prices. Here is how he did it. Bankers Monthly 50(3): 152-153. 1933. 284.8 B223

89. Group farming gets a boost from the business depression. Survey shows large-scale management invoked to cut costs, prevent or cure foreclosures. Business Week, Jan. 28, 1931, pp. 30-31; Feb. 4, 1931, pp. 26-27. 280.8 Sy8

This article embodies the replies to the Business Week's second inquiry into current big farm developments, made at the close of 1930.

Statements made by C. J. Claassen of Omaha, president of Farmers National Company, which manages 635 Iowa and Nebraska farms; D. Howard Doane of St. Louis, who has a dozen or more farm managers working for him and R. W. Gowland of North Dakota, president of Northwest Farm Managers Association, are included.

90. Jesness, O. B. The economic farm unit. "The family sized farm will continue to remain the predominant unit in American farming." Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31(17): 45-46. 1930. L.C.

Mr. Jesness discusses the development of the commercial farm management services.

91. Knappen, T. M. We can produce farm products more cheaply than Russia. Big business is industrializing the farms of the West - turning individual proprietors into stockholders and employees - Rural America answers the collectivized farm. Mag. Wall Street 48: 446-447, 486. 1931. 286.8 M27

Includes discussion of managerial farm corporations and the owner-manager type of farming.

As an example of the owner-manager type, Mr. Knappen cites the farm owned by the Walker-Gordon Laboratories at Plainsboro, N. J. which has been broken up into farm units of 125 to 175 acres, which may be owned by the operator.

92. Lord, Russell. Men of earth. 298pp. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. 1931. 119 L88

Includes a final chapter on large scale farm management which refers to Jim Dowell, Champaign, Ill.; Mississippi Delta farms; and M. L. Wilson (Fairway Farms) Montana.

93. Peck, F. W. Paid farm management service. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. Rev. 3(5): 72. 1932. 1 Ex892Ex

A discussion of various types of farm management services, and especially that of the Minnesota system.

94. Reinoehl, Frank W. Group farm management urged to train tenant for successful land ownership. Efficient production and selling are seen as agricultural aids. St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press. Dec. 1, 1929. Pam. Coll.

The Director of the Elk Valley Farms in North Dakota declares that larger tracts are required for operating with present-day machinery with its increased capacity and larger costs.

95. 71 farmers of million acres say management is the key. Leaders in modernization of agriculture say the trend is toward chains of family-size units. Business Week, Apr. 23, 1930, pp. 26, 28. 280.8 Sy8

This is a résumé of the replies to a questionnaire which was mailed by the Business Week to 120 picked large-scale and professional farm managers in 15 States of the Middle West, Northwest and South.

"...Chain farming is the thing. It adapts our present system of agriculture to the new scientific management. It does not necessitate revolutionary changes. The proper unit in the chain...is the family-size farm, which means different sizes in different sections of the country and, as machinery develops, tends to increase in size. In Montana it is about 1,000 acres."

Statements from T. B. McCulloch, St. Cloud, Minn., manager of the 25 Whitney farms and D. Howard Doane, of St. Louis are included.

96. Social science research council. Research in farm management. Scope and method. Social Sci. Research Council. Bull. 13, 322pp. New York City. June 1932. 281.29 Sol

Project 34. The Economy of Large-Scale Farming, by D. Curtis Mumford and H. R. Tolley includes a definition of chain farming and explains the distinction between chain farming and group farming. The authors say, "Hence it appears from our definitions that all chain farming organizations may be considered as examples of group farming, but that only certain phases of group farming may be called chain farming."

97. Thompson, A. T. Who's going to run Bill's farm? Mortgage-holders study manager-lease. Wallaces' Farmer 57: 371, 391. 1932. 6 W15

98. Vast farm acreage seeks men able to operate on big scale. Questionnaire by the Business Week shows expert managers are offered more land than they can handle. Business Week, May 7, 1930, pp. 25-26. 280.8 Sy8

99. Wilson, M. L. Mechanization, management and the competitive position of agriculture. Agr. Engin. 13: 3-5. 1932. 58.8 Ag83

In his section on scientific farm management, Mr. Wilson mentions the managerial assistance that has been springing up in the United States during the past few years.

"Who knows but that possibly we are on the verge of some new type of cooperative managerial agricultural organization. I am informed by Mr. D. Howard Doane, president of the American Society of Farm Managers, that this type of service is greatly on the increase."

100. Woodhouse, L. H. Changes in farm organization and practices. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 103-110. 1933. 280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

A discussion of the changes put into effect by the Farm management department of the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, Louisville. Farms in Kentucky, Northern Tennessee and Southern Indiana which have proved successful are covered here.

Great Plains and Middle Western States

101. Black, A. G. Social and economic aspects of large-scale farming in the Corn-Belt. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 146-154. 1931. 280.8 J822

Paper read at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 1930.

In this discussion of large-scale farming, Dr. Black says:

"Discussion of large-scale farming has centered about three or four types of business organization. The corporation farm has come in for a major consideration, with chain farms and farm management associations receiving some attention. Farm management service organizations have also attracted interest in a development that may prove significant in certain areas...

"Chain farms, so-called, have been more or less common throughout the country. Their operation has differed little or not at all from individually operated farms. Owners have usually operated under typical rental contracts and have exercised varying degrees of managerial control. Chain farms have developed, not with the idea of enabling owners to benefit by certain of the economies of large-scale operations, but rather as a haphazard collection of farms under individual or family ownership with little regard to any possible large-scale economies. Thus far there is little indication that chain farms generally will develop into an example of large-scale operation. It would of course be possible for them to do so, but in most cases, I believe, the chains will have to be transferred to new owners before the present plan of operation is greatly changed.

"Farm management associations of the type operating in Illinois for several years, and in Iowa and Minnesota for a much shorter period, afford possibilities of providing certain advantages of large-scale operations to individually owned and operated farms. These cooperative enterprises enable the farmer to benefit by better farm business records than are usually kept on the individual farm. Furthermore, members of these associations are securing some of the advantages of specialized ability, ordinarily available only to large enterprises, by having an opportunity to consult a

specialist in farm management problems. It is of course a question whether the organization of these projects, thus far, permits a thorough exploitation of the possibilities in this direction. As time goes on, members of the association should realize the value of expert assistance in management problems and should be willing to bear the larger expense incident to reducing the size of the association to a point where service may be rendered. In time, these associations may assume certain buying functions for their members, such as the purchase of fertilizer, farm machinery, and such supplies, activities which should result in important economies.

"Farm management agencies, operated for profit, offer to the individual owner expert service ranging from periodic consultations to complete management of the farm unit. These agencies should prove a boon to the absentee farm owner or to others who are unable to assume the responsibilities necessary to the success of a farming enterprise. Several such agencies operate in the corn-belt. Thus far they have not met the reception that might reasonably have been expected, nor will they establish a permanent place for themselves in corn-belt agriculture until they can demonstrate conclusively that they add more to the owner's net income than the cost of the service."

102. Burr, Hudson. Recent changes in organization and farm practices. Jour. Farm Econ. 15(1): 89-94. 1933. 280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Discusses the farm management experience of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Indiana and Ohio.

103. Cain, R. R. What shall we do with foreclosed farms? Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31(11): 52-54. 1930.

Some details of management, given by Mr. Cain, who is managing the liquidation of over 500 foreclosed farms in the Middle West, constituting 51,367 acres.

104. Claassen, C. J. Group farming. Management methods that have resulted in the sale of \$1,135,749 worth of farm property in the last three years. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 33(9): 29-32. 1932.

Mr. Claassen is president of the Farmers National Company, Omaha, which is one of the most successful farm management organizations in the country. In this article, he outlines the operation of the organization in the management of these farms.

105. Claassen, C. J. Making farms pay; a way out for owner and tenant; narrative of personal experiences in managing 1,000 farms. 126pp. New York, Macmillan Co. 1931. 281.12 C51

Mr. Claassen is the president of the Farmers National Company which manages many Iowa and Nebraska farms.

106. Corwin, O. M. Managing foreclosed farms in the Northwest. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 31(9): 45-47. Apr. 28, 1930.

Mr. Corwin, who is president of the O. M. Corwin Company, Minneapolis, Minn. tells of profitable methods used in managing these foreclosed farms. He says, "I believe the time is not far distant when local communities will form local cooperative societies, not simply for buying and selling commodities, but for employing a community paid farm advisor and manager whose duty it will be to plan and supervise the operation of all the farms in that group and be the business advisor and possibly the business administrator in the disposal of the commodities raised. I believe it is only a matter of selling the idea to farmers. The cost to each would be small compared to the returns, as resident farm owners, tenants, and non-resident owners would pay proportionately. The injection of the science of agriculture and sound business methods into farming means success."

107. Dillman, A. C., and Starch, E. A. Flaxseed production by power farming methods in the northern Great Plains. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1650, 16pp., illus. 1930. 1 Ag84F

Experiments in large scale production of flax were made on the Fairway Farm, Brockton, Montana. Cost of production, labor required, etc. are shown.

108. Dowell, J. M. Farm profits increased. By reduced labor costs, power equipment, adequate financing, proper drainage, crop rotation, live stock. Bankers Monthly 47(2): 21-22, 54. 1930. 284.8 B223

In this article and in the three following articles, Mr. Dowell, who manages a group of farms near Champaign, Ill., sets forth some of his experiences in the successful management of these farms.

109. Duffie, C. E. With corporate farm managers; interview with C. J. Claassen, President of the Farmers National company of Omaha. Burroughs Clearing House 14: 7-9. May 1930.
Not seen.

110. Experiments in management of tenant and hired farmers. Denver Univ. Business Rev. 9(1): [1-4]. 1933. 280.8 D43

"Management of tenant farmers may be practiced by any agency which has a group of farms, occupied by hired farmers or tenants, located within a radius of not more than 100 miles from some central location...A number of farm management companies now exist which do a general business for all types of owners...One of the most successful of these companies, now in its tenth year, is the Farmers National Company of Omaha, Nebraska, outgrowth of experimental supervision of farm properties by a financial institution... [This] summary of the experience and methods of this company is abbreviated from one of its recent copyright publications, entitled 'Profitable Farm Management and Sale.'"

111. Grimes, W. E. Social and economic aspects of large-scale farming in the wheat-belt. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 21-26. 1931.
280.8 J822

Paper read at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 1930.

"The corporation presents an opportunity to secure the capital needed and it is possible that more corporations may engage in farming as time goes on. However, it is significant that at the present time less than 100,000 of more than 12 million acres of wheat grown in Kansas are grown on land owned and operated as corporation farms. This is less than 1 per cent of the wheat acreage of the state. Corporation farms lack the social advantages which go with farm life for a farm operator and his family. The family of the manager of a corporation farm does not usually feel that it is an integral part of the farm business, consequently the corporation-owned farm operated by a manager lacks one of the factors of outstanding importance in making a farm successful. This factor is the interest and cooperation of the entire family. The chief advantage of the corporate type of organization is in the ability to secure the needed capital and to insure that the best practices can be followed if those practices require the investment of additional sums of money..."

Among the unsolved problems of the western wheat-growing regions are the form of tenure under which land is to be held and operated and the community life of the region.

112. Harger, Charles Moreau. The biggest farm landlord. Not one of the 211,000 acres of "Scully lands" is for sale. Country Gent. 84(25): 3-4, 26, 28. June 21, 1919. 6 C833

This is a description of the lands - 211,000 acres in the Mississippi Valley - owned by William Scully and operated by tenants.

113. Lord, Russell. Daddy of the galloping managers. Country Home 61(3): 28, 30, 32-33. 1937. 6 F22

This is the story of D. Howard Doane, director of the Doane Agricultural Service.

This Service manages 2000 farms - nearly 400,000 acres - for more than 200 owners.

114. Lord, Russell. Without benefit of push buttons. Jim Dowell is an executive of another sort. He runs forty-one farms. Country Home 54(8): 16-17, 55-56. 1930. 6 F22

115. The Scully estate - lords of 211,000 acres; the story of William Scully and his empire of farms - absentee landlordism which is depriving thousands of a chance to own homes. Prairie Farmer 91: 516, 602-603. Mar. 22, 1919. 6 P883

The Scully estate consists of 211,000 acres of farm lands, operated by tenants and distributed in the following States - Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

116. Taylor, E. H. Rebuilding land and men. Country Gent. 94(12): 3-5, 107-108. 1929. 6 C833

The author bases his article on his visits to twenty-four different manager farming operations. The following are mentioned: The Elk Valley Farms at Larimore, North Dakota where Frank W. Reinohl as manager has 12,500 acres in 20 individual farms under his supervision; two blocks of the Amenias and Sharon Land Company's holdings, one of 5760 acres operated by Walter B. Reed, and the other a large block managed by William Guy with sheep "easing into livestock the cheapest and easiest way"; 85,000 acres of foreclosed life insurance company land in Cass County, North Dakota, managed by Walter Kreiselmaier; twenty-three farms managed by Ben Rodgers near Hillsboro, North Dakota; The Gilfillan Farms owned by Charles O. Gilfillan near Redwood Falls, Minnesota and managed by William D. Allan (The returns from farms under supervised management are compared with returns from farms operated without supervision); The Baldwin Farms at Ellendale, North Dakota under the management of J. W. McNary; and farms managed by John A. Gunning, of Webster, South Dakota. The sales contracts of the last two groups require that the farm be operated under managerial direction until it is paid for. Livestock is being introduced on all of these farms.

117. Walley, Ersel. Changes in organization and farm practices. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 111-116. 1933. 280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

This discussion, made by Mr. Walley of the Walley Agricultural Service, "is based upon reports made by several farm management organizations located in Ohio and Indiana and only such changes are noted as seem to have been effected recently and rather generally on professionally managed properties in those States.

"The farms which are under professional management in this territory fall largely in two groups as to ownership. First, the larger group is comprised of those in the hands of so-called unwilling owners, that is, those who originally made a loan but now find that they bought a farm. The second principal class comprises farms which are owned by estates, those which have been purchased outright as investments, and those which have been purchased as a hobby or side interest. There are, of course, other classes of owners but they are in the minority."

Southern States

118. Amberson, William R. Forty acres and a mule. Nation 144(10): 264-266. Mar. 6, 1937.

Mr. Amberson thinks that large-scale farming ventures in the South are "the only hope for the majority," and that the efficiency of the large plantation must be retained and increased. He urges better educational facilities for

the tenants on these plantations - better medical services, and a new type of village community.

119. Branson, E. C. Directed colonies of farm owners in the South. Inst. Public Affairs, Proc. 1930: 177-181. Athens, Ga. 1931. 280.9 In76

This is an explanation of the plan proposed by the Simmons-Whittington bill to establish settlers upon tracts of land, each settler to be permitted to pay for his land over a long term of years. These farmers are to be under the guidance of the experts of the land grant colleges in all farm operations. The size of the farm unit is to vary according to the type of farming enterprise desired.

120. Coker, D. R. Defense of the plan for establishment of federally-financed farm colonies in South. Manfrs. Rec. 97(12): 54-55. 1930. 297.8 M31

Mr. Coker writes in favor of the Simmons-Whittington Bill in part as follows:

"The purpose of these land settlement projects is merely to act as demonstrations of successful diversified agriculture and happy prosperous rural life. You had as well say that giving a farmer a job as superintendent of an experiment station would handicap other farmers as to say that these few demonstration farmers will handicap other farmers...

"The expectation is, I believe, that about two hundred families will be in each of these settlements...If these settlements work out as per schedule each may be expected to exert a tremendous influence toward the restoration of a profitable agriculture and a decent rural civilization."

A letter from Secretary Hyde in this same issue on page 44 points out some objections to the plan.

121. Taylor, E. H. Dixie planters go modern. New-method farming is putting land on a paying basis. Country Gent. 95(10): 20-21, 92, 94. October 1930. 6 C833

A description of some of the manager-operated plantations of the South - the Circle-M at Paulette, Miss., owned by E. W. Marland, the Delta and Pine Land Company; the farms of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Company at Hartsville, S. C.; the McQueen-Smith Farming Company, Inc. at Prattville, Ala.; the tractor operations of J. H. Aldridge and Stone and Fort and of Will Dockery in Mississippi; the Robertshaw plantation at Heathman, Miss., under the management of the Doane Agricultural Service of St. Louis; and the farms operated by the R. E. Lee Wilson & Company, at Wilson, Ark.

Arkansas

122. Kennedy, Steele. City's unemployed turn to the land. Farm and Ranch 51(8): 25. 1932. 6 T31

Formed an organization known as the Oklahoma-Arkansas-Ozark Industrial Association, which purchased 8,000 acres of land near Concord, Ark. This is a colonization project

for Tulsa's unemployed. Industrial plants of various kinds will be erected.

The land will be surveyed and divided among the individual members and used according to its adaptation. Each member will own 10 acres individually which he will pay for out of the proceeds of crops which will be grown on that land.

Although the land is owned individually the management is centralized with officers made up of business men of Tulsa or other cities. The vice-president, George Perrine, is in charge of operations at Concord Springs.

123. Wilson, C. M. Tenantry comes forward. Country Gent. 106(7): 12-13, 42, 43. 1936. 6 C833

The author describes conditions on the Pfeiffer plantation in Clay County, Arkansas. This farm covers about 60,000 acres and supports 129 tenant families. The plantation of the future is visualized as a well-ordered community of farms, peopled with owners as well as tenants, all enjoying advantages of good neighborliness upbuilding and efficient living.

California

124. Fox, John J. Large scale vs. family farms. Pacific Rural Press 122: 152. 1931. 6 P112

A brief article as to cost of labor, production, etc. on large and small farms. Certain areas in California are however better adapted to large scale agriculture than to the family farm.

Two specific descriptions are given of what a "large-scale farm may be."

125. Neilson, Carol K. Industrialized agriculture: a peach "ranch." Com. and Finance 17(13): 691-692. 1928. 286.8 C737

This is a brief account of one of the California Packing Corporation's farms, a peach 'ranch' of 4000 acres, in the San Joaquin Valley.

126. Pickett, J. E. Real big business on a California ranch. Pacific Rural Press 126: 271. 1933. 6 P112

This is the El Solyo Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, managed by Roy M. Pike. Twelve separate industries - fruit, grain, dairying, vegetables, poultry, etc., are under way on this ranch of 4500 acres.

127. Stokdyk, E. A. Collective farming among vegetable growers in the coastal region of California. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 642-643. 1931. 280.8 J822

Describes a form of land tenure which exists among the vegetable growers in the coastal region of California. "The land is owned in large blocks by individuals or corporations. The vegetable growers, who are chiefly of Italian origin, form informal partnerships to lease the land,

finance the undertaking, and conduct the enterprise. Tracts ranging from 40 to 200 acres, with the majority from 60 to 100 acres, are rented by these partnerships. Prevailing rents are from \$35 to \$50 an acre. The number of growers in a partnership varies from 2 to 12, depending upon the size of the tract leased...There has been a tendency, however, for the number to decrease with the development of power machinery.

"This form of tenure has been prevalent in the coastal region for more than thirty years. It arose largely from the inability of individuals adequately to finance large-scale operations in vegetable production..."

128. Whipple, Howard. Problem of the bank-owned farm. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 22: 447-448, 518, 519, 520. 1929. 284.8 Am3
"A California solution. Farms were taken out of banks and lodged in a separate company...Scheme adaptable to other regions, but continuous farming by corporations not likely to be adopted."

Georgia

129. Model farms planned. Southern Cult. 91(1): 4. 1933. 6 So84
"The application of business like methods in farm operation is announced for a model farming community to be developed in Lowndes County, Georgia, by a New York corporation.
"A plot of 900 acres will be divided into small farms of from 40 to 60 acres, on each of which will be erected houses, barns...Then it is planned to place on each of these small farms an experienced farmer and his family."

Illinois

130. 4500 acres, called Sinnissippi. Country Life 69: 55-58. February 1936. 80 C832
Not seen.
Sinnissippi farms are dairy farms in Ogle County, Ill., owned by former Governor Lowden.
131. Johnson, J. E. We prefer tenants with tractors. Bankers Monthly 47(1): 26. 1930. 284.8 B223
Mr. Johnson is manager, Farm department, Citizens State Bank, Champaign, Ill.
132. Keepers, W. F. Answer to corporation farming; preserve the individual unit, say these Illinois farm managers. Ohio Farmer 165(15): 498, 529. 1930. 6 Oh3
Describes and discusses the two management projects of Champaign County, Illinois - the livestock farms managed by J. M. Dowell and the grain farms managed by J. E. Johnson for the Citizens State Bank of Champaign.

133. McLaughlin, W. W. Changes in organization and in farm practices that have recently been effective on professionally managed mid-west farms. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 82-88. 1933.
280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

Mr. McLaughlin, who is with the Decatur Farm Management, Inc., Illinois, discusses four of the practices used in the management of these farms. They are: 1. Seed corn selection and preparation. 2. The use of an improved cropping system. 3. Soil improvement by use of phosphate fertilizer. 4. The change from a grain to a livestock system of farming.

134. McNeely, Martel P. A midwest agricultural revolution. Country Gent. 101(7): 12,25. 1931. 6 C833

The following is quoted from the Editor's note: "The foregoing article sets forth the...personal views of Martel P. McNeely, operator of a 720-acre motorized farm in Illinois, as to the future of that group of Corn Belt farmers who now find themselves in difficulties. He has deliberately refrained from a discussion of the many successful farmers of that region who have worked out satisfactory solutions of their land and management problems."

In the discussion the writer mentions the opportunities for big-scale grain farming in the Corn Belt, but he also mentions the high cost of machinery, the lack of land and the problems involved in "recasting settled farming communities from 160-acre horse farms to machinery farms of 1000 acres and up."

135. Steen, Herman. Is this experiment worth trying? The professional farm manager is showing results on Middle Western farms. Idaho Farmer 44: 515. 1929. 6 G282

An article referring to the 22 farm managers in Illinois and their work.

136. Steen, Herman. Supervised tenant farming in Illinois; individuals employ same methods that give strength to corporation system. Nebr. Farmer 72(11): 471. 1930. 6 N27

Describes the farm management system as developed and practiced in Illinois.

"The Illinois system is largely, but not entirely, a matter of supervising tenant farming. Central Illinois, which produces the largest volume of surplus grain per square mile of any large area in the world, has two farms operated by tenants to every one handled by owners. In Ford and Livingston Counties, for instance, the percentage of tenancy is close to 80, and a considerable part of the land owners are absentees. However, many of the owners who live in the County seat towns cannot give their farms the attention that is necessary for satisfactory results.

"So, during the past five or six years, the system has gradually evolved for skilled farm managers to supervise the operation of these tenant farms. This does not mean the conventional form of management, known in thousands of rural communities, in which the chief duties of the manager are to collect the rent and talk the tenants out of the improvements they want. It means real operating, working management, with a definite program for carrying on the business of the farms and it is no secret that the manager actually puts in more hours than do the tenants he supervises."

Indiana

137. Wicker, Vern. Gentry's Farm - 1000 acres. Ind. Farmers Guide 87: 600. 1931. 6 In2.
One man's experiences with large scale farming.

Iowa

138. Kennedy, C. N. Four types of group farming development increase in Iowa. Com. West 57(9): 21. Mar. 1, 1930. 286.8 C733
The four main lines of management, according to Mr. Kennedy, are the hiring of an expert supervisor; the use of the stock share lease; the operation of farms by a company on hired labor; and the use of mobile labor and equipment to operate farms on a large scale.
139. Russell, J. S. Iowa grain farm uses new method; 27,000-acre project shows profit without live stock and all-hired labor. Star, Washington, D. C., June 7, 1931. Pam. Coll.
Tells of Collins Farms Co., near Cedar Rapids, Iowa and briefly mentions other large farm enterprises in Iowa.

Kansas

140. Aicher, L. C. Large scale wheat farming in Kansas. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 23(2): 92-93, 147, 148. 1930. 284.8 Am3
The author discusses the increasing value of land in Kansas, the greater efficiency of equipment and operators on wheat farms; the increasing size of these farms; the decreasing costs of production; and the increase in corporation farming.
The advantages and disadvantages of corporation farming are cited.
141. Bird, J. S. Some experiences in industrialized farming. Agr. Engin. 11(2): 51-54. 1930. 58.8 Ag33
A description of the Wheat Farming Company of Kansas and its operations.

142. Carlson, Avis D. The wheat farmer's dilemma. Notes from tractor land. Harper's Mag. 163: 208-216. 1931. L.C. AP2 .H3
A description of conditions prevailing on the large wheat farms of Kansas since the advent of the tractor and before.
143. Coolidge, J. H. Marketing attitudes of large-scale wheat producers of Kansas. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 397-400. 1933. 280.8 J822
Describes the attitudes of these large-scale growers toward cooperative marketing associations and says:
"These investigations show that large producers of wheat were more likely to join their local cooperative association if it controlled an adequate percentage of the local storage..."
144. Corporate farming increases; Kansas, nervous, starts inquiry. Business Week, June 18, 1930, p. 22. 280.8 Sy8
A survey of large scale farming is being undertaken in Kansas by Carl Newcomer, assistant bank commissioner.
"...John Bird, Jr., advertising manager of The Wheat Farming Co., Hays, Kansas, largest of the nine...sent detailed information concerning his company's project to show that farming by corporations which sell stock to the public has developed further in Kansas than the Business Week survey of large-scale farming, recently published, seemed to indicate."
145. Corporation farming fights for its life in Kansas. Supporters contend loss of right to operate foreclosed land will impair farm credit. Business Week, May 27, 1931, pp. 20, 22. 280.8 Sy8
The attorney-general of Kansas brought ouster suits against the main corporation farms in the State. "There are some 20 such in Kansas, with about \$15 millions invested in them."
146. Horton, W. R. Comerciantes que explotan una industrial rural. La Hacienda 26: 246-247. 1931. 6 H11
A description of an 18,000 acre wheat farm in Kansas, owned and operated by two brothers, Clayton and Anson Mark.
147. Lord, Russell. Giants in the wheat. Country Home 55(6): 10-11, 33, 47. 1931. 6 F22
An account of large scale wheat farming in west Kansas, especially of the Kansas Wheat Farming Company, inc., at Hays, Kansas. Mr. John Bird is President.
148. Receivership for Wheat Farming Company of Hays, Kansas, sought. Com. & Financ. Chron. 132(3437): 3441. May 9, 1931. 286.8 C73

149. Wheat farming company, inc., of Kansas. Power farming - an industry. 24pp., illus. [Kansas City? Mo., 1930?] 281 W56
Topics discussed include: The plan of the Wheat Farming Company; plan of operation; marketing system; machinery distribution system; labor on a corporation farm; an agricultural accounting system; research; source of profits; etc.

Kentucky

150. Bradley, C. J. Use of credit on selected Kentucky farms. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 343, pp. 149-188. Lexington. 1933.
"Slightly over 400 large owner-operated farms, located in four sections of the State and representing different types of farming are included in the study."

Louisiana

151. Community farming in Louisiana. Com. and Finance 20(23): 882. 1931. 286.8 C737
Community farming and its economic results in Ville Platte, La.
152. Hemming, Charles Davidge. Community farming in Louisiana. Com. and Finance 20(31): 1149. 1931. 286.8 C737
New community units being organized in Evangeline Parish, La.

Michigan

153. Sheldon, H. H. Ford's 3,000-acre farm tests corporation plan. Michigan experiment seen as one of most important in modern agriculture. Star, Washington, D. C. June 21, 1931. Pam. Coll.
154. Ziegler, J. Frank. Independent farms not going; corporation farming will not put them out of business. Prairie Farmer (Ill. ed.) 102(18): 22. 1931. 6 P883B
Mr. Ziegler is the manager of a 9,000-acre corporation farm in Michigan.

Minnesota

155. Ranney, W. P., and others. First annual report of the Farm Management Service of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Polk, St. Louis and Wadena Counties for the year April 1, 1931 to April 1, 1932. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 55, 17pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the farm bureaus of the counties.
156. Ranney, W. P., and others. Second annual report of the Farm management service for the farmers of northern Minnesota for the year 1932 (April 1, 1932 to April 1, 1933). Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 60, 19pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the Farm Bureaus of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Polk, St. Louis, and Wadena Counties, Minn.

157. Ranney, W. P., and others. Third annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers of Northern Minnesota for the year 1933. (April 1, 1933 to April 1, 1934) Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 66, 19pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the Extension services of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, St. Louis, and Wadena Counties.
158. Ranney, W. P., and others. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers of Northern Minnesota for the year 1934. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 70, 19pp. University Farm, St. Paul. May 1935. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture and county extension services of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching and St. Louis Counties.
159. Ranney, W. P., and others. Fifth annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers of northern Minnesota for the year 1935 (April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936) Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 77, 19pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the county extension services of Carlton, Itasca and St. Louis counties.
160. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. First annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in Southeast Minnesota... 1931. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 52, 37pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Waseca counties.
161. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1932. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 57, 31pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933. 281.9 M66
162. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1933. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 62, 31pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1934. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, LeSueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Waseca Counties.
163. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1934. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 67, 32pp. University Farm, St. Paul. March 1935. 281.9 M66
In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, LeSueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Waseca Counties.

164. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report...of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1935. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 72, 32pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936.
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, and Waseca Counties.
165. Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report...of the Farm Management Service for farmers in southeast Minnesota for the year 1936. Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 83, 26pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1937.
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm Bureaus of Blue Earth, Dakota, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Olmstead, Rice, Steele, and Waseca counties.
166. Ranney, W. P., Pond, G. A., and Cohee, M. H. First annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in soil erosion control demonstration areas for the year 1935 (April 1935 to March 1936) Minn. Univ. Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 78, 21pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1936. 281.9 M66
167. Taylor, E. H. Managing the land. It means making the most of men, farms and opportunities. Country Gent. 95(1): 16, 102, 103. 1930. 6 C833
This is the second of two articles by Mr. Taylor on group farming under competent management.
It describes management methods on the five farms operated by William H. Smith near Redwood Falls, Minn.; the Tilney Farms, St. James, Minn., managed by Roy Crowley; the Baldwin Farms at Ellendale, N. Dak., J. W. McNary, manager; the Reed farms, near Chaffee, N. Dak.; etc.

Mississippi

168. Biggest cotton plantation...in the U. S. is the sixty square miles of Delta & Pine Land Co. of Scott, Mississippi. Its ownership is English, its labor 1,000 negro sharecropper families, and its 1936 net \$153,600. A fortunate freak in cotton. Fortune 15(3): 125-132, 156, 158, 160, illus. March 1937.
169. Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. The Delta cooperative farm. Fed. Counc. Churches Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. June 13, 1936, p. 2. 280.9 F31
"At Hillhouse, Bolivar County, Mississippi, the Delta Cooperative Farm is being settled by white and Negro tenant farmers who had been evicted from their homes in Arkansas.

The latest reports indicate that 30 families have been located on a 2,138 acre farm and that there is ample room for about 100 additional families..."

170. Franklin, Sam H., Jr. The Delta cooperative farm. Rural Amer. 15(1): 5-6. 1937. 281.28 C83

"The Delta Cooperative Farm at Hillhouse, Mississippi is an experiment which looks toward the replacement of an out-worn economic system by a new one. The idea back of it had its birth in the tragedy of Southern agricultural labor..."

"Four foundation planks or principles of the Farm have been drawn up to set forth its aims. They are as follows:

"(1) Efficiency in production and economy in finance through the cooperative principle...(2) Participation in the building of a socialized economy of abundance...(3) The principle of inter-racial justice...(4) Realistic religion as a social dynamic..."

171. Lord, Russell. Santa Claus' helper. Country Home 57(11): 13-14, 34, 35, 46. 1933. 6 F22

Describes operations on the holdings of the Delta and Pine Land Company of Louisiana, the world's largest staple cotton plantation. Oscar Johnston, president of this 39,000 acre plantation, is on leave and serving as Director of Finance for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

172. Munro, W. Carroll. King cotton's stepchildren. Current Hist. 44(3): 66-70. 1936. L.C. D501 .N5

Includes a description of the cooperative farm for sharecroppers, established at Hillhouse, Mississippi by Sherwood Eddy and Sam Franklin.

173. Self-help for share-croppers. Lit. Digest 121(15): 16. 1936. 110 L

Sherwood Eddy projects 2,100-acre cooperative farm, copying system spreading fast in U. S. and many other countries.

Missouri

174. Johnston, J. F. It is easy to sell farms if they are first improved. Bankers Monthly 50(2): 87,102. 1933. 284.8 B223

As president of the Bank of Neosho, Neosho, Mo., the author has handled many foreclosed farms. This Bank has been fortunate in being able to dispose of most of the farms it has taken over. In almost every instance the farms are improved - houses and barns are painted, all buildings are put into first-class condition, fences are repaired, grounds are beautified, etc.

Montana

175. Angly, Edward. Thomas Campbell: Master farmer. Forum July 1931, pp. 18-22. Pam. Coll.
176. Brown, Harold. I'm a three-plow wheat man and my Montana farm must pay me \$4000 a year. Country Gent. 95(4): 6,150. 1930. 6 C833
Mr. Brown farms 600 acres of Montana wheat land. His methods are described. He says "Our greatest need is cheaper credit with which to buy our machinery."
177. Campbell, T. D. Wheat on the grand scale. Colliers Dec. 20, 1930, pp. 10,11,63. Pam. Coll. 59W
An interview with Thomas D. Campbell by Owen P. White.
178. Colonize Campbell ranch. Com. West 61(12): 21. 1931. 286.8 C733
Announcing the colonization of the upper Campbell ranch, a tract of approximately 1200 acres in the Sun River Valley west of Great Falls, Montana. This land is owned by the Montana Power Company. "With the settlement of this half of the old Campbell ranch, the new colony of Mormons has a population of between 70 and 75. About a year ago the power company opened the lower half of the ranch for settlement..."
179. Cutting, Malcolm C. Big doings in Montana. Machinery shows the way to farm profits. Country Gent. 94(5): 22-23,130-131. 1929. 6 C833
This is the story of the Fairway Farms Corporation in Montana. Several of the individual farms are described.
180. Cutting, Malcolm C. Farm relief by factory methods. Nation's Business 18(2): 47-48,188,190,192,194. February 1930. 286.8 N212
This is the story of the Fairway Farms Corporation of Montana, which was financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and managed by M. L. Wilson. The Fairway plan was originated by Dr. H. C. Taylor.
181. Hough, Henry W. Mass production in agriculture. Large-scale farming operations may be revolutionized by means of tractors powered with Diesel engines. Sci. Amer. 142: 48-50. 1930. 470 Sci25
Describes power farming on the 95,000-acre farm of the Campbell Farming Corporation in Montana.
182. Lord, Russell. Look out for the engine. Country Home 55(2): 16-17,52-54. 1931. 6 F22

This is the story of Fairway Farms, a Rockefeller financed project, which was organized as a non-stock, non-profit corporation, with M. L. Wilson, head of the department of rural economics at Montana State College as manager. One of the objects was to turn the tide against tenancy and to make it possible for the tenants on these farms to purchase their holdings with a long time to pay, sound guidance and financial help over the tight places in bad years.

183. Starch, E. A. Experiments in the use of large-scale machinery under Montana conditions. Jour. Farm Econ. 14: 336-340. 1932. 280.8 J822

One of the avenues which farm organization may pursue in adjusting itself to mechanization is the adaptation of the land unit to the optimum equipment combination. "In the Great Plains area, where land units are less fixed than in older sections of the country, the tendency has been very decidedly in...[this] direction..."

"In order to ascertain the optimum combinations of land and equipment, the Montana Experiment Station initiated farm organization tests in 1927 where the problems could be studied under actual farm conditions and yet the conditions could be controlled so that the various factors could be studied separately. Experiments carried on there revealed rather early that for the wheat-producing unit, the minimum practical unit of power was a three-plow tractor with its outfit of equipment and that maximum returns were obtained when it was used on 800 acres of land. This was the point of highest efficiency and variations in either direction caused considerable reduction in the net income..."

184. Starch, E. A. Farm organization as affected by mechanization. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 278, 102pp. Bozeman. 1933.

In a section dealing with the effect of size of farm on distribution of cost, the author says:

"With a change in the size of the farm the relation of the factors to one another changes considerably as some are affected more rapidly than others. Rent, crop insurance, seed, and hauling produce to market remain the same per acre cropped, regardless of the size of unit. Overhead charges decrease somewhat per acre as the number of acres increases, while the greatest flexibility comes in the field operating cost. It yields most readily to the economies which management can introduce, and has thus been compared and analyzed in this discussion.

"The operating cost declines somewhat as the size of the unit increases. The labor is less on the 900-acre farm than on the 800-acre farm. This is due to the use of a larger power unit. The fuel and oil are also somewhat reduced for the same reason since less mileage per acre is necessary. The repairs, depreciation, interest, and taxes are less because the cost of power and implements does not increase in proportion to size." -p.22.

185. Wheat King's crop sold for rent. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 9: 608. 1932. 298.8 N81

"An interesting chapter in the history of large scale farming and an important precedent in government conduct are involved in the sale of several hundred thousand bushels of volunteer wheat in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets. The wheat comes from the idle lands on Crow Indian Reservation in Montana which were leased from the government at 75c by Thomas D. Campbell, once called the Montana wheat king and the country's largest wheat farmer. The Campbell Farming Corporation is \$60,000 behind in its rent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, and the wheat is being sold by the department for this reason," etc.

Nevada

186. Venstrom, Cruz. Large farms vs. small farms. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Farm Development News Bull. 7(4): 4pp., mimeogr. Reno. 1933.

The results presented in this bulletin are derived from detailed cost of production studies in western Nevada. The author's conclusion is that the financial problems of the small and large farms differ only in degree.

New Jersey

187. Back, Nathaniel A. A survey of large farms in New Jersey. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 194, 47pp. Trenton. 1931.

The survey shows a trend toward smaller farms in New Jersey. "On the whole the larger farms have returned a larger per cent of net profit. However, it should not be supposed that this advantage was common to all the larger farms nor that the largest farms enjoyed the largest profits."

188. Duryee, William B. Farming on a large scale. Pa. Farmer 105: 249, 260. 1931. 6 P383

According to a survey made by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, "there are 27 vegetable farms, 24 farms producing dairy products, 20 poultry farms and 17 fruit plantations which would come under the term 'large-scale.' The two largest farms consist of 3,000 acres each and the smallest is a six-acre poultry farm..."

189. Jeffers, H. W. Farming by contract; a new type of organization for agriculture - centralized control with decentralized operation. Farm Jour. 55(2): 7-8. 1931. 6 F2212

The system of centralized management and individual ownership as put into effect by the Walker-Gordon Company of Plainsboro, N. J. is discussed.

190. Kile, O. M. Science pays profits on this farm. Nation's Business 19(5): 98,101,102,106. 1931. 286.8 N212
Walker-Gordon farms at Plainsboro, N. J.
"Here is a story comparable to the imaginings of a Jules Verne, except that the things related are actually taking place. On this modern dairy farm efficiency and science have removed the guesswork from production, and problems of large-scale farming have been solved."
191. McMillen, Wheeler. Where Wall Street failed a real farmer stepped in and proved that corporation farming could pay dividends. Country Home 55(12): 14-16, 52-53. 1931.
6 F22
Describes Seabrook Farms, Cumberland County, New Jersey, a 3000-acre corporation farm developed by Charles F. Seabrook.

North Carolina

192. Farm colonies near Wilmington, N. C. The Carolinas 1(4): 3-5. 1933. 110 C22
This is the story of the colonies established by the Carolina Trucking Development Company which was organized by Mr. Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N. C. These colonies now include the St. Helena Colony; "Van Eden" in Pender County; "Newberlin" in Columbus County; "Marathon" and "Castle Hayne" both in New Hanover County.
"In its report of investigation and rural development in the South, a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in 1927, stated that, 'The most impressive demonstration of what is possible in the South which the advisers have seen are the farm colonies near Wilmington, N. C., developed under the guidance and with the substantial financial aid of Hugh MacRae.' With particular reference to Castle Hayne Colony, this report states: 'Today it sustains a farming community which is happy and prosperous. The farms, few of which are over twenty acres in area, are owned by their cultivators. They are completely paid for and free of mortgage debt.'"
193. Johnson, Alvin. Relief from farm relief. Yale Rev. 22(1): 52-65. Autumn 1932. Pam. Coll.
An advance digest of this article appeared in Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 20, 1932.
Advocates that a farm colony of appropriate size be set up in each State.
"Near Wilmington, North Carolina, there already exists a colony, established by Mr. Hugh MacRae, which answers fairly to the outline above. He has only thirty-seven holdings in his colony of Castle Hayne - a number too small for the adequate development of co-operation and education."

But the farmers are already capable of living mostly on their own products, they are out of debt and have money in the bank, and they are happy even in these years of depression. The colony has been operating for fifteen or twenty years and anyone who sees it will recognize in it an oasis of sound agriculture. It has exerted a wholesome influence locally, but it is a fair guess that the reader has never heard of it.

"Because the Castle Hayne Colony is so small it has not been able to undertake the arts and industries that could advantageously be incorporated in rural life. In Devonshire, England, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst are working energetically on this aspect of the problem. They have set up a small woollen mill, to work up the local wool into quality products; a lumber mill which assembles the scattering logs of the roadsides and justifies the scientific foresting of adjacent rough lands; a furniture factory, a quarry, and a building company. A survey of their operations indicates that when their whole machinery is in smoothly running order they will have nothing to fear from the competition of great industry..."

North Dakota

194. Shepperd, J. H. Wheat to meat. Bonanza wheat farming gives way to livestock. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 45, 8pp. Fargo. 1931.

A short account of the change in North Dakota from bonanza wheat farming to the raising of livestock. In 1876 Oliver Dalrymple started his 30,000 acre wheat farm at Casselton. Thirty years later bonanza grain farming in this section had disappeared and livestock raising predominated.

195. Thordarsen, T. W. More work in less time. A North Dakota farm cuts its operating costs. Country Gent. 95(7): 6, 90, 91. July 1930. 6 C833

This is the 1600-acre farm of F. H. Smith & Sons near Ardenia, N. Dak. Grain production is its major item. It is operated largely by power.

Ohio

196. Falconer, J. I. Size of Ohio farms. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimonthly Bull. 151, p.149. Wooster. 1931.

"The census of 1920 reported the average size of farms in Ohio at 91.6 acres; the census of 1930 reported 98.2 acres. The number of farms in the state decreased from 256,695 to 219,292. Farms of under 3 acres increased in number, as did also farms of 175 to 259 acres and farms of 260 to 499 acres. There were 728 farms between 500 and 999 acres in 1920 and 792 in 1930. Farms of over 1000 acres decreased from 105 to 104 during the 10 years."

197. Lord, Russell. You can't standardize farmers. Country Home 55(4): 11-12, 36. 1931. 6 F22

This is the story of Fred Perry and his successful handling of the Buckeye Stave Company's share-tenant farms in the eastern part of Ohio.

Mr. Perry says:

"What I hope to show in the long run is this: That small livestock farms, centrally managed and farmed in partnership between owner and renter, can achieve all the economies that are claimed for outright capitalistic control, with hired farmers drawing wages from the company that owns the land."

Oklahoma

198. Roberts, Clarence. Will managers supervise our rented farms? Already one group of Oklahoma farms is being handled in this way. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 41: 819, 842, 843. 1928. 6 Ok45

This group of farms belonging to W. W. Morton, is in Okmulgee County, eastern Oklahoma. It consists of 50-odd farms under the management of F. S. Hathaway.

Pennsylvania

199. Gaylor, Albro C. Idealismo práctico en agricultura. La Hacienda 28: 316-320. 1933. 6 H11

Describes a large-scale dairy farm "Lauxmont" in Pennsylvania near Wrightsville.

South Dakota

200. Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. Estimated returns from farms of large, medium and small size of business in the spring wheat area of South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 20, 23pp. Brookings. 1934.

"Physical limitations, particularly untillable land and lack of rainfall, determine the type of many farms in the Spring Wheat Area of South Dakota. Lack of capital determines both the type and size of many farms, and the mere existence of many small farms makes it difficult to expand the acreage of many farms. With these facts in mind, the following conclusions may be drawn for diversified farms in the Spring Wheat Area of South Dakota:

"1. Better net returns may be expected from a moderately large farm business of a given type than from smaller farms of the same type.

"2. A moderately large farm business should be a better risk to creditors than smaller farms of the same type, because of the better net returns to the larger business.

"3. Farms with a small size of business and operated under plans and conditions similar to those outlined in this publication, are not likely to be profitable.

"4. Greater efficiency in the use of capital, land, labor, machinery and horses may be obtained on large farms of a given type than on small farms of the same type.

"5. Average production per acre and per animal is not lower on large farms of a given type than on small farms of the same type.

"6. Higher total production per man may be secured on large farms of a given type than on small farms of the same type.

"7. An area of 2000 acres seems insufficient for the profitable operation of a diversified farm with grazing beef cattle as the major enterprise, and when operated under conditions outlined in this publication, using prices shown in Table 13." -Conclusions.

Texas

201. Big farmer broke. Time Nov. 7, 1932. Pam. Coll.
Hickman Price, biggest wheat farmer in Texas has been petitioned into receivership by a rural hardware store to which he owed \$600.
202. Dawson, Joseph Martin. The cattle range goes modern. Nation's Business 19(11): 82,85. 1931. 286.8 N212
An account of the King ranch in Kingsville, Texas.
203. Elliott, Edwin A. Development of a Texas cotton plantation. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14: 1-14. 1933. 280.8 Sc82
Adapted from a paper by the author, entitled "An Economic Survey of a Texas Cotton Plantation as to Tenantry, Tenancy, and Management."
The estate comprises 7,648.37 acres, made up of 29 farms, some of which are divided into farm units, each operated by a tenant. It is located in two counties, lying west and south of Houston in the flat coastal plain of Texas.
204. Gantz, H. L. Standardizing their agricultural program. Farm and Ranch 50(15): 1,3,18. 1931. 6 T31
A description of the supervisory plan of farming on the Hooks Brothers estate of 6,700 acres located in Hill County, Texas.
205. Garner, George. Mass production applied to country's largest individual wheat farming operation. Power driven equipment running day and night makes possible minimum production cost on 30,000 acre Price holdings in Texas. Manfrs. Rec. 98(6): 57-58. Aug. 7, 1930. 297.8 M31

This is the story of the 30,000-acre wheat ranch in Texas, owned by Hickman Price.

206. MacDonald, A. B. High pressure wheat farming in the Texas Panhandle. Northwest. Miller 167: 299-300, 334. 1931. 298.8.N81

The story of Hickman Price and his 23,000-acre wheat farm.

"It is not labor that determines the price of wheat as it did in the days when it took 40 men to do the work that one man does now in the wheat fields with machinery. It is thorough business methods and the use of super-power farm machinery...-Hickman Price."

207. The world's biggest ranch...is the King Ranch in Texas. Fortune 8(6): 49-61, 89-90, 92, 95-96, 98, 103-104, 106, 109. 1933. L.C. HF5001.F7

This ranch has "125,000 cattle of its own breed, 1,250,000 acres, and it makes an annual operating profit of \$400,000."

Virginia

208. Tate, L. B. Size of farms in Virginia. Va. Univ. News Letter 6(9): 1. Feb. 1, 1930.

The author includes Mr. Thomas Campbell's farms among the large scale operations which have been "miserable failures."

The tendency in Virginia is toward smaller farms as shown by the figures 1850-1925. Rank of counties by size of farms for 1925 is shown in a table.

Washington

209. Corporation farming hit; Washington wants no feudal "land gobbling." Idaho Farmer 47(7): 141. 1931. 6 G282

Proposed legislation in State of Washington against corporation farming. The bill is given.

210. Klengard, J. G., and Cadisch, G. F. Cost of wheat production by power methods of farming, 1919-1929. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 255, pp. 1-24. Pullman. 1931.

"This bulletin gives the result of producing wheat under power methods of farming by one operator over a period of 11 years from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, in the Palouse region of the State of Washington. It describes the operations of a farmer who completely changed his motive power from horses to tractors in 1917, and who followed the alternating crop and summer fallow system and maintained no livestock. The records used date from 1919, as complete cost data for the two earlier years were not kept.

"A description of the Palouse country is included to call attention to the topographical conditions that are generally conceded to be added factors of cost in wheat production.

"The acreage farmed varied from 700 to 2400 acres per annum and was seldom located in a single tract..."

211. Klengard, Gordon. Large scale wheat production with power in the Palouse. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. (1931)5: 34-37. 280.83 W52

"'Large scale' farming is a relative term. One thousand acres would be regarded as large scale wheat growing in the Palouse Country and fifty thousand acres of wheat are found under the management of one man in Montana. In the southwest a man plans the operation of more than a hundred thousand acres where wheat will be grown exclusively. The difficulty of securing large bodies of adjacent land in the Palouse Country has forced the writer to operate two farm units of a thousand acres each, situated fifty miles apart. One farm is near Pullman and quite hilly, while the other is near Tekoa, Washington, and relatively level. Each farm is completely powerized and operated as a unit, but certain over-all efficiencies can be applied to both units because more than one unit is operated. No livestock are produced and the only crop is wheat. The summer-fallow system predominates."

212. Landerholm, E. F. The economic relation of tractors to farm organization in the grain farming areas of eastern Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 310, 51pp. Pullman. 1935.

In the section, Tractors and Horses as Related to Size of Farms, the author says:

"The average size of tractor-operated farm in this study, for the land classed as 'hilly' was 1,006 acres, and the average size of farm on the 'level' land was 1,802 acres. This is considerably larger than the average size of non-irrigated farm for these respective regions as given in the 1930 Census of Agriculture which was 435 and 1061 acres for the 'hilly' and the 'level' land respectively.

"This tendency toward larger acreage on tractor-operated farms shows that many farmers realize the comparative inefficiency of tractors on small farms and are endeavoring to remedy the situation. This shift to larger farms is necessarily somewhat slower on the relatively high priced land of the eastern portion of the wheat area of eastern Washington than it is on the lower priced land in the drier western portion."

213. El motocultivo de habichuelas en grandísima escala. La Hacienda 26: 350. 1931. 6 H11

An estate of 4500 hectares in Washington is described. Beans are the cash crop.

Wisconsin

214. Operating a four-thousand-acre farm. The place is thoroughly mechanized and man labor reduced to a minimum. Wis.

Agr. and Farmer 59(24): 3. 1931. 6 W751

Chris Paschen, a large Chicago contractor, and building commissioner, owner of the 4,000 acre Paschendale Farms, Kenosha County, Wis., "has begun a program of land improvement, with dairying as the principal business."

The writer says it is "not our intention to give a detailed description of the management of Paschendale Farms... but to give an idea of the place" He calls attention to the number of cattle, the buildings and equipment, production of crops, etc.

FOREIGN

General

215. Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell. Plantations east and south of Suez.

Agr. Hist. 5: 93-109. 1931. 30.98 Ag8

A description of a rubber plantation in Ceylon and of a cotton plantation in Egypt.

Argentine Republic

216. Flood, Francis A. Corporation farms in Argentina. Raising cattle on a ranch nine miles square. Wallaces' Farmer

56: 574,590. 1931. 6 W15

An interview with a rancher in Argentina.

217. Grandes estancias argentinas - la Curumalán. La Hacienda

30(6): 200-201. 1935. 6 H11

An estate of 300,000 hectares in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Australia

218. Large scale farming. Aust. Farm and Home 41: 243,244. 1932.

23 Au7

The writer states the "rapidly growing demand for farm horses is proving a source of anxiety to advocates of power farming." Reference is also made to the "errors" of the United States in increasing the size of its farms in Montana, and of the problems caused in Russia under her large-scale farming scheme.

Canada

219. Boyle, James E. Corporation farming in Canada. Its failure decreed by economic law. Barron's 12(39): 5. 1932. 284.8 B27
The writer gives instances of failure in corporation farming in the United States and Canada and discusses some of the reasons for the failure of the corporation wheat farm.
220. Canadian Government proposes fund to provide farms for unemployed. Com. & Financ. Chron. 134(3489): 3374. 1932. 286.8 C73
221. Chapman, L. T. An Alberta power farm. Nor'-West Farmer 54(10): 5. 1935. 7 N83
Describes the 1000-acre farm of W. N. Chant, the Minister of Agriculture of Alberta. It is mainly a grain farm.
222. Coke, J. Corporation farming. Econ. Annalist 1(10): 5-6. 1931. 280.8 Ec75
A study of large scale tobacco plantations in Norfolk County, Ontario.
223. Gittins, B. S. La hacienda más grande del Canadá. La Hacienda 25: 257-259. June 1930. 6 H11
Not seen.
224. Petersen, William J. Charles W. Williams. Palimpsest 13: 333-351. 1932. 134.8 P17
Contains the statement that "Charles W. Williams claims to be the largest individual grain farmer in North America." There is no description of his farm except that there are "nearly fifty tenants on his vast domain of 33,280 acres near Regina in Saskatchewan...scattered over a territory forty miles long and fifteen miles wide."
225. Reinoehl, Frank W. Bigger farm units an economic necessity. Farmer's Advocate 65(1960): 637. 1930. 7 F22
"In an address before the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario, in Toronto, Frank W. Reinoehl advocated larger farm units and suggested a new method of management for 'distressed' lands."
226. Reinoehl, F. W. Farm manager and his responsibility to the profession. Agr. Engin. 12(2): 46-48. 1931. 58.8 Ag83
Paper presented before a meeting of the Power and Machinery Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Chicago, December 1930.

Mr. Reinoehl, who is chief farm manager of the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd., gives here some of his experiences in managing these farms.

227. Reinoehl, F. W. Farm management, organization and practice. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 95-102. 1933. 280.8 J822

This paper was read at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1932.

A discussion of the farm management program of the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

228. Reinoehl, Frank W. Farm management programme of the Colonization finance corporation. Sci. Agr. 13: 481-488, 541. 1931. 7 Sci2

Paper read before the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, June 15-16, 1932. It describes the group farm management of family farms in Canada as carried on by this organization.

229. Snesearev, Vladimir N. The optimum ratios of the distribution of the three factors of production on poultry farms of British Columbia. Sci. Agr. 12: 373-378. 1932. 7 Sci2

This article "is an attempt at a practical application of the knowledge of the law of variable proportions to given agricultural enterprises, that is, it is an attempt to find out the optimum ratios of the distribution of the three factors of production [land, labor and equipment] for the poultry farms of British Columbia."

The writer's summary is as follows: "(1) The apparent optimum proportions of the investment in the different factors of production were approximately the same for farms of all sizes; i.e. 10 per cent in land, 10 per cent in labour, and 80 per cent in equipment. (2) A large number of farms had too large a proportion of their total investment in the land. (3) Many farms used an insufficient amount of labour; (4) There was no indication that the point of diminishing returns had been reached. (5) There was a greater number of failures among large farms than small farms. (6) Since 40 per cent of the farms under \$5,500.00 capitalization are sub-marginal, it would seem that this amount is the least total capital that should be used."

230. U. S. Department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics. Land settlement as unemployment relief in British Columbia. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35(1): 281-283. 1932. 158.6 B87M

This is a report from Harold S. Tewell, American Consul at Vancouver, B. C. May 28, 1932.

"The first tracts to be opened to settlement under this

scheme consist of 5,000 small parcels near Vancouver... Although apparently it is not the purpose to donate these lands to the unemployed, no payments of any description will be required for the time being."

China

231. Groff, G. Weidman. The Chungshan district tractor farming experiment in relation to land utilization and Chinese food supply. Lingnan Sci. Jour. 10: 323-330. 1931. 22.5 Cl6
This experiment is on a tract of 1000 acres in Chungshan.

Czechoslovakia

232. Brasse-Brossard, Lucien. Petite et grande culture. Journal d'Agriculture Pratique 57: 289-290. 1932. 14 J82
The results of an examination from the point of view of economics of 400 farms situated in Bohemia, as to the relative merits of large and small scale farming.

Egypt

233. Hardy, Edward Rochie. The large estates of Byzantine Egypt. 163pp. New York. 1931. 277.192 H22
Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia university.
Bibliography, pp. 148-153.
Contents: Ch. I. Byzantine Egypt.- Ch. II. The Apion Family. - Ch. III. Other Proprietors of the Period. - Ch. IV. Feudalism and Serfdom. - Ch. V. Estate Management. - Ch. VI. The Estates in the Social and Economic Life of Egypt.

France

234. Liesse, André. La question du blé et l'intervention étatique. L'Economiste Français 59: 225-227. 1931. 286.8 Ec74
"The author attacks the proposal to stabilize the price of wheat by means of a national organization with power to regulate the movement of grain. The domestic market would be regulated by cooperatives, whose decisions would presumably be based on official statistics which the author brands as unreliable. He believes that the problem will not be solved until such time as wheat is produced by large-scale cultivation at a reduced cost." - Agr. Econ. Lit. 5: 584-585. 1931.
235. Milhaud, Maurice. Cooperation in a French viticultural commune (Manduel, Gard). Ann. Collective Econ. 8: 289-334. 1932. 280.8 An73
"We have aimed above all to show the advantages which the population of Manduel derived from the adoption of cooperative methods of organisation and the far-reaching influence

of these on the economic and social environment of a rural community." The economic advantages "consisted in the rational organisation of viticultural labour and production, the concentration of production and the amelioration of the products, the simplification of distribution, and, as a consequence, an increase in the purchasing power of the population...The most remarkable [of the social benefits] were the birth and development of a spirit of solidarity and the accession to peasant proprietorship of a formerly proletarian population."

Germany

236. Ahnert, Emil. Die bäuerliche wirtschaft und das system ihrer wissenschaft. 147pp. Leipzig. 1931. 281 Ah6
Habilitationsschrift - Leipzig.
Bibliography, p. 147.
"A study of farm economy from the point of view of a capitalist enterprise, the family farm, or a semi-capitalist enterprise." -Agr. Econ. Lit. 7: 590. 1933.
237. Boehmer, Walther. Industrialised agriculture constructed on the basis of combined grain and live stock production (according to the block and drift system). 19pp., type-written. [Berlin, 1929?] 281 B632A
Translated from the German.
Advocates large-scale grain and livestock farming. Shows how it may be carried on with mechanical power by the block and drift system. In this system the area to be cultivated is divided into blocks with a central station from which tractor squadrons are sent out. A mobile housing unit will be used during the season.
238. Kaltschmidt, Wilhelm. Der landwirtschaftliche grossbetrieb des Freiherrn von Richthofen-Boguslawitz (Kr. Breslau) 311pp. Breslau, Verlag H. Eschenhagen. 1929. 33.27 K122
Literatur, pp. 299-305.
Referat über doktor - dissertation, Breslau.
This is a treatise on corporation farming in Germany. It has to do particularly with the Richthofen-Boguslawitz, an estate in Breslau.
239. Kemper, M. Die wachsende bedeutung des finanzkapitals und des industrialisierungsprozesses in der deutschen landwirtschaft. Agrar-Probleme 3(1-2): 91-114. 1930. 281.8 Ag8A
The growing importance of capital and of industrialization in German agriculture.
"The growth of the capitalist hold on German agriculture is traced from the time of the stabilization of the currency

which afforded an opportunity for capital to gain a stranglehold on agriculture through its need of credit. To capital is attributed the new agricultural program of increased profits, through industrialization and rationalization of production and marketing which is ruining the small farmer and confronting him with the possibility of losing his home." - Social Sci. Abs. v. 4, no. 18372. 1932.

240. Nieschulz, Adolf. Untersuchungen über das zweckmässigste verhältnis zwischen tierischer und motorischer zugkraft an hand der unterlagen aus drei märkischen grossbetrieben. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 78: 659-700. 1933. 18 L23

"The author outlines the results of some investigations of three large estates some 40 kilometers East of Berlin, made for the purpose of establishing the most purposeful relation between animal and motor traction in farm work. Chapter III is devoted to a cost calculation of tractive power of both types covering two working years; chapter VI deals with the determination of team requirements on the basis of the investigations made; chapter VII with the determination of the efficiency limit of mechanized traction. - In his conclusions the author points out, inter alia, that there is a fundamental difference as between the costs of the two types of traction; and that under present-day conditions of technique it is only in purely agricultural work that the tractor is able to secure a favorable output ratio as compared with the use of horses. On those farms investigated the tractor did the work of ten horses.

"The article contains statistics, and a bibliography is appended." - H. E. Brockway in Agr. Econ. Lit. 8: 122. 1934.

241. Oppenheimer, Franz. Farm communities in Eastern Prussia. Inst. Pub. Affairs. Proc. (1935/36)10(pt. 1): 121-133. Athens, Ga. 1936. 280.9 In76

This is a description of a "true 'settlers' cooperative association.' It was founded in 1894 and called 'Eden, fruit gardeners' cooperative association," which was founded in 1894.

The author says that this method of resettlement has been proved better than other methods because "the leading manager and the laborers themselves know by the experience of some years every individual piece of soil; because, secondly, there remains a well-managed big enterprise, conducted by a first-class expert, who is cooperating with them in every imaginable form of association."

242. Oppenheimer, Ludwig. Gross- und kleinbetrieb in der siedlung. 378pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1934. 282.2 Op5

This is a discussion of land settlement or colonization as related to large and small-scale farming. The author believes that the crisis of large-scale capitalistic farming is due not to large-scale methods of production, but to the excessive development of its capitalistic structure attained through the reduction of the East German peasant farmers to

the state of a landless proletariat. He also believes in the possibility of a cooperative organization of peasant farming which would differ both from economic individualism and collectivism.

243. Preussische zentral - genossenschaftskasse. Landwirtschaftlich - betriebswirtschaftliche abteilung Drucksache nr. 3. Lage und entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen grossbetriebe in der östlichen landesteilen. 146pp. [Berlin] 1930. 284.9 P92 no. 3.

A study has been made of the indebtedness and general economic condition of large agricultural enterprises in Eastern Germany. It is decided that credit and state subventions should only be granted after an expert investigation of the individual case. The reduction of the cost of production and radical improvements in cooperative marketing procedure are also suggested."

244. Reinmarus, A., and Langner, O. Guldendorf (ein Deutsches stürmerkollektiv zur 15. oktoberfeier) 65pp. Charkow, Kiew, Staatsverlag der nat. minderheiten d. USRR. 1932. 280.2 R27

Collective farming in Germany.

245. Schürman, A. Discussion on collective farming. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 244-249. London. 1935. 281.9 In82

The author is opposed to collectivization for German agriculture. He says:

"The superiority of independent family farms is seen even more clearly when the maintenance and improvement of the race are kept in view. The collectivist form of economy, with its desolate equalizing process, must in time reduce the level of its people rather than raise it. Against this the responsible management of their own property and the possibility which goes with it of developing their own qualities gives quite a different stimulus and more scope for the building up of a distinctive individual character. The natural development of the race is thereby promoted. That is, of course, all the more decisive, the more the whole of agriculture and economic life is adapted to the leader-principle."

246. Wilbrandt, Hans. Zur deutschen agrarpolitik. Die Gesellschaft November 1929, pp. 395-408.

Not seen.

"Two tendencies are apparent in the German agricultural development of the past few years; an increase in the indebtedness of the larger estates especially those in the region east of the Elbe, and a considerable improvement in the economic status of the smaller agricultural estates..." - Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, no. 7830. 1930

Great Britain

247. Acland, Sir Francis.. Workless and the land. Spectator 149(5447): 681. 1932. L.C.
Praises the scheme of settling the unemployed on small tracts of land in colonies, where they work in family groups but buy and sell cooperatively.
248. Gt. Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Mechanized farming. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 38: 235-237. 1931. 10 G79J
"At an important conference of agriculturists held at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, on April 22 last, three well-known farmers gave instructive accounts of their experience of machinery in large-scale farming..." These were: Mr. R. Dudley, Linkenholt manor, Andover, Hants; D. R. Bomford, Evesham; and A. G. Hosier, Wexcombe Marlborough.
249. Gt. Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Statement on agricultural policy. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 37: 525-528. 1930. 10 G79J
"An Agricultural Land Utilization Corporation will be established to conduct, on the one hand large-scale farming, managed on business principles, with the utmost possible application of improved methods and the best machinery, with the particular object of affording to agriculturists a practical training in business management, and on the other hand, additional Demonstration Farms of various types in different parts of the country, designed to secure the quicker and more general adoption of every agricultural improvement."
250. Hoyland, J. S. Digging for a new England, the co-operative farm for unemployed men. 224pp. London, J. Cape [1936] 283 H85
Describes the cooperative farms for unemployed men in England and Scotland which grew out of an idea of George James, an unemployed cripple of Birmingham.
251. Large scale farming. Scottish Farmer 40: 69. 1932. 10 Sco8
A brief account of a large scale farming venture - that of Mr. Alexander Wishart, Hill of Fiddes, Udney, Aberdeenshire. He carries on operations on 11 farms in Aberdeenshire besides 2 in Oxford.
252. Messer, M. The agricultural depression of 1931; its nature and incidence. 32pp. Oxford, Clarendon press. 1932. 281.171 M56
Issued by University of Oxford Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

"The conclusions arrived at may be very briefly summarized as follows:

"(a) The large farm - which usually implies a high labour bill - is as a rule more seriously affected than the small farm, the labour staff of which is practically confined to the farmer and his family."

253. Orwin, C. S. Progress in English farming systems. VIII. Pioneers in power farming. 26pp., illus. Oxford, Agr. Econ. Research Inst. 1934. 281.171 Ox2

A description of the large-scale farm or farms operated by the Bomford family in Worcestershire since 1852.

254. Oxford University, Agricultural economics research institute. Studies in power farming. I. Mechanized corn-growing, by A. Bridges and H. Whitby. II. The cost of tractor work, by J. R. Lee. 77pp. Oxford. 1936. 58 Ox22

This report is concerned with 28 large mechanized grain-growing farms in England, which were the subject of a survey made in the autumn of 1934.

"As a survey of the same farms, and some additional farms which properly come within the definition of mechanized grain-growing farms is now being repeated for the year 1935, this report is in the nature of a preliminary statement, confined mainly to an account of the facts relating to the organization for production of the farms in question..."

255. Russell, Sir E. J. The farm and the nation. 240pp. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1933. 281.171 R91

The chapter - Can the Country Districts Absorb the Displaced Men? - discusses the small holdings of the country.

The author thinks there are two general methods of procedure to be followed if the small-holder is to be saved.

"One is to set all the small-holders in a given region producing exactly the same things and of as nearly as possible the same quality, then collect their produce, assembling it at one central place run by experts who grade it, pack it, and sell it in large consignments as one brand, giving the small-holder an agreed part of the selling price. This is the Danish and New Zealand method, and it was till the recent heavy slump very successful. Small poultry farms working on the National Mark Egg scheme are our nearest approach to this method."

Mentions the associations which have leased or purchased land for the purpose of dividing it into small holdings. The Mere Small Holders Association in Wiltshire; an association of ex-service men in Hampshire which rented 600 acres of land near Bournemouth, etc. are listed as examples.

Haiti

256. Millspaugh, Arthur C. Haiti under American control, 1915-1930. 253pp. Boston, Mass., World Peace Found., 1931. 280.14 M62

Student edition.

A discussion of large-scale agriculture in Haiti is included, pp. 151-156.

Issued also as World Peace Foundation Publication v. 13, no. 6 (280.8 L47)

Hungary

257. Frank, Théodore. Les grandes fermes de Hongrie. Vie Agricole et Rurale 19: 97-100. Feb. 16, 1930. 14 V67

These great estates are owned mainly by the State, by villages or communes, by counts, barons, aristocrats, and clergymen.

India

258. Hansen, Wilmer J. Cost of milk production and distribution at Allahabad on large scale operation. Indian Jour. Econ. 14(pt. 4, serial no. 55): 697-700. 1934. 280.8 In22

The purpose of this article is to condense and present the relevant facts brought out in three commercial dairy studies recently made at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. The original detailed studies have been presented to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication and cover: (1) cost of milk production; (2) cost of milk distribution; (3) cost of manufacture and sale of pasteurized butter. Only the facts as brought out in the first two papers mentioned will be presented herein."

259. Talmaki, S. S. Co-operation in India and abroad. Foreword by Sir Lalubhai Saraldas. 502pp. Mangalore, Printed at the Basel Mission Press, 1931. 280.2 T14

Ch. XXXIV. Co-operative Joint Farming and Labourers' Societies, lists under the Joint Farming Society of Italy, two types - the individualistic system and the collectivist system, in which "the land is taken on a lease but the operations are done collectively as in a factory."

Italy

260. Chini, Amilcare. Reddito di lavoro colonico e reddito capitalistico in ordinamenti fondiari a colonia parziaria pura di una zona agraria del Trevigiano. Annali di Tecnica Agraria 5(5-6): 511-536. 1932; 6(1): 1-21. 1933. 16 An73

This is a report of an investigation of revenue derived from colonist labor and "capitalistic" revenue under the regulations of the system "Colonia parziale." The two farm colonies selected for the enquiry are located in the Trevigiano (Treviso) plain.

261. Ottello, Giacomo. Piccola e grande impresa agraria. Studio sul costo, sulla produttività delle due forme di conduzione e loro rispettive funzioni sociali. Terra (Milan) 6: 343-346, 697-700. 1930. 16 T27

Small and large agricultural enterprises. Study in the cost and productivity of the two forms of farm management and their respective social functions in Italy.

Mexico

262. Las grandes explotaciones agrícolas de México. La Hacienda 26: 312. 1931. 6 H11
A description of many "haciendas" owned by D. José Cueto Durango, Mexico. Mules and tractors are both used.

New Zealand

263. Belshaw, H., and Stephens, F. B. The financing of afforestation, flax, tobacco and tung oil companies. Econ. Rec. 8: 237-261. 1932. 280.8 Ec74

"This study is concerned with a type of land utilization in which the joint stock method of finance and control has been applied (more especially) to afforestation, flax culture, tung (oil) plantations, and tobacco growing. Since these are concerned with the cropping of marketable products, and not simply with the exploitation of a natural resource such as an indigenous forest or stand of flax, they may be properly described as farming. The essential characteristics which differentiate them from ordinary farming, as practised in New Zealand, are the large capital of the companies, raised by the sale of shares or 'bonds', the amount of hired labour they employ, and the divorcement of ownership from control similar to that which occurs in joint stock enterprise as applied to industry and commerce." -pp. 237-238.

Large scale land utilization of the type considered in this article developed first in afforestation about the year 1923, and was later extended to flax, tobacco and tung oil.

264. Billington, F. H. Land development. Small or large holdings? Farming on factory lines. New Zeal. Farmer Stock and Sta. Jour. 52: 658-659. 1931. 23 N484

Considers pros and cons of small holdings and large scale intensive farming. A co-operative farming scheme which has been put in actual practice by the writer, is also discussed.

Nigeria

265. Browne, Gilbert. The experiment in co-operative farming at Daudawa, Northern Nigeria. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 7: 279-286. 1930. 72.8 Em7

"In 1927 it was decided to commence a co-operative farming scheme on part of the Corporation's leasehold land at Daudawa,

in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, with the twofold object in view of (a) assisting certain industrious and thrifty native farmers to farm in a proper manner under European supervision, and (b) increasing interest in cotton growing. They were to sow the same seed as that sown during the corresponding period on the Corporation's seed farm close by, and the resulting seed-cotton was to be purchased by the Corporation at the highest obtaining local price, thus swelling the amount of seed available to the Agricultural Department.

"After reading this article it may be wondered in what sense the scheme is 'cooperative'. To understand this fully it should be explained that the object of the Corporation in making the large seed farm at Daudawa is the mass multiplication of selected strains of cotton seed for the Agricultural Department. The seed from the co-operative farms therefore, makes a welcome contribution towards this end, and apart from the initial cost, which it must be admitted is fairly heavy, the cost of producing this seed is practically nothing. The seed-cotton is ginned along with that of the larger seed farm and the lint is sent to England to be sold in the same way."

Palestine

266. Guelfat, Isaac. An original form of workers' co-operation. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 29: 462-464. 1936. 280.28 In8B

"The 'Kibbutz', or communal settlement, was one of the earliest off-spring of the Workers' Movement in Palestine, and is an almost unique form of agricultural colonisation in the world today...The kibbutz is collective only as regards its internal organisation."

The movement for the organization of the kibbutzim started in 1923/24 "to train Jews for agricultural work and to penetrate new fields of employment up till then neglected by the Jewish labourer."

The movement died, but from it the modern Kibbutz movement has grown. Its organization is collective, but its members work as hired labourers on privately owned farms in the neighbourhood...During the last four or five years the Kibbutz Movement has expanded rapidly [and]...is today divided between three National organisations..."The conditions under which the Kibbutzim are working are difficult in the extreme. Land is very limited, and 39 Kibbutzim are working on small plots of only 10 to 20 dunams, which suffices only for the camp grounds and buildings, and is quite inadequate for auxiliary home agriculture. Five groups have relatively large areas of land, 50 to 100 dunams, but only 27 are provided with proper areas for settlement."

Figures are given which "point to the growth in size and prosperity of Palestine's unique experiment in communal colonisation."

267. Simon, Oliver. The "Kvuzot" colonies in Palestine. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.)2(25): 190-191. 1931. 280.8 N2132

"An experiment of absorbing interest to sociologists is being enacted at the present time in Palestine, where thousands of young Jews and Jewesses from various parts of Europe and Arabia are living in 'Kvuzot'...or communal workers' colonies in different parts of the country. The workers arrive with a preliminary agricultural training, any amount of enthusiasm, a knowledge of modern Hebrew, and an absence of private means. They are supplied by the Zionist organization with seeds, tools and land, the latter on a hereditary leasehold, free of interest for a certain pre-arranged period. This avoids the 'private' landowner with consequent possibilities of speculation, and ensures a 'free' peasantry at the outset. No individual family or settlement is leased more land than it can develop with its own unaided efforts..."

South America

268. Wilkins, Hilliard. Altrurian farms. 95pp. Washington, D. C., Employment Ext. Soc. 1931. 280 W652

This is a description of the Cooperative Colonies of Altruria in South America. The management is in the hands of a board of directors, elected by the stockholders. The enterprise is based upon the principle "of returning to those who perform useful work, the full value of their labor, due allowance being made for all the other factors that have contributed to that product."

Spain

269. Aramburu, Alfonso. Minifundios y latifundios. Revista Nacional de Economia 32: 221-224. 1931. L.C. HC381 .R4
Small and large estates in Spain are compared.

270. Garcia de la Barga, Pedro. Colectivismo y cooperacion pecuarios. In Inst. Agr. Catalán de San Isidro. Curso Internacional de Agr. pp. 145-169. Barcelona. 1929. 5 In7
Discusses the principles of collectivization and its influence on livestock farming in Spain.

271. Gastálver, José. El gran cultivo industrializado ante los proyectos de reforma agraria. Revista Nacional de Economia 32: 199-206. 1931. L.C. HC38 .R4
Large scale industrialized agriculture and the projects of agrarian reform in Spain are described.

272. Popelin, Claude. La réforme agraire en Espagne. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40(459): 330-337. 1933.

"The author points out an original feature of the Spanish reform in that the expropriated lands are not to be distributed to individuals but to peasant communities for administration. This is in part a triumph of socialism, but it is also due to the meagre results obtained from the attempts at colonization made in 1907 and 1927. The peasants to be settled in the communities will be recruited from 4 groups, namely field workers, legally constituted workers' associations, owners paying less than 50 pesetas of land assessment, and farmers cultivating less than 10 hectares of dry or irrigated land. When the community has been established a vote of the majority of its members will decide whether they will proceed on an individual or a collective basis. In either event the community will be responsible for the lands intrusted to it. It will regulate admissions or departures of peasants and will proceed to indemnify them for work done or to penalize them when necessary. The communities will not own their lands but will pay a rent to the State." - From Review by A. M. Hannay, Agr. Econ. Lit. 7: 187-189. 1933.

Sweden

273. Nordström, Ludvig. North European farmers incorporated. Amer. Scandinavian Rev. 20: 76-79. 1932. L.C. AP2 A457

Abstracted in N. Y. Times, Mar. 22, 1932. Pam. Coll.

In 1932, when Mr. Nordström traveled through Sweden, he found the Swedish people keenly interested in large-scale farming. He advocated the reorganization of the Agricultural industry into a large-scale farming business with direction in the hands of business men instead of farmers, the entire undertaking to be financed by Swedish banks.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

274. Agricultural collectives. Soviet Union Rev. 6: 137-138. 1930. 280.8 R922

"This year has definitely marked the beginning of the transition period from small to large scale agriculture in the Soviet Union..."

275. Anissimoff, J. Soviet state farms and specialization in agriculture. 39pp. Moscow, Lenin Acad. Agr. Sci. 1930. 33.31 An5

Address by the director of the Institute of Large-Scale Farming, Moscow before the International Conference of Agricultural Economists held at Cornell University, Ithaca, August 1930.

Also published in Proceedings of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists 2d, 1930, pp. 813-840. 281.9 In82

"The question of the organization of large-scale farming in the U.S.S.R. by state enterprises was taken up as a practical proposition in the very first years of the existence of the Soviet regime. In the years 1918-1920 over 3,000 farms were formed of what had remained of the former land-owners' estates. After the introduction of the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) the majority of the state farms were combined into trusts organized on a regional, republican and federal scale. As the restoration of industry, transportation, agriculture and the general economic structure of the U.S.S.R. gradually progressed, the state agricultural enterprises grew in importance, both as producers of raw materials, blood-stock, seed and plants, and as models of large-scale socialistic enterprises with a comparatively high technical level.

"The first years of the New Economic Policy saw the inception of vast combinations of large-scale state farms, such as the Sakharotrest (Sugar Trust) and the Gosselsyndicate (State Agricultural Syndicate), the latter combining thirty or forty regional, republican and special agricultural trusts.

"During the years 1926-1928, the system of state farms was comprised of the following organizations: (1) Sakharotrest, (2) Ovtzevod (Sheep-breeding Trust); (3) Glavkhlopkom (Chief Cotton Committee); (4) the Kenaf Trust and (5) Gosselsyndicate. The total agricultural area embraced in state farms, whether combined into trusts, or functioning outside the trusts under the control of local land organs and other departments, amounted to about 3 million hectares.

"In the year 1928 the state farms produced about 4 or 5 per cent of the total marketable crops of the country. With the beginning of the period of the reconstruction of national economy in general, and of agriculture in particular, the upbuilding of state and collective farms was given an exceptionally strong impetus. In 1928 the foundation was laid, on an enormous scale, for the organization of the system of state grain farms on such free state lands as were suitable for grain production.

"In the summer of 1928 the Soviet Government passed a decree establishing the All-Union Trust of Grain Farms ("Zernotrest"), and at the same time the operations of the state farms, combined into such trusts as the Ovtzevod, the Sakharotrest, the Gosselsyndicate, the Glavkhlopkom, the Kenaf Trust, and others, were expanded on a large scale. In 1929 there was created, primarily on free state lands, and partly on already existing state farms, the largest state-owned cattle trust, the Skotovod (Cattle-breeding Trust). Next followed the establishment of the All-Union Hog-breeding Trust (Svinovod), the Dairy Trust (Maslotrest), the Dairy-Truck Trust, and others.

"At present the system of state farms comprises the following:

"(1) the state farms of the Zernotrest (Grain Trust), with a total area of about ten million hectares and with a sown area of about one million hectares (1930);

"(2) the state farms of the Skotovod (Cattle-breeding Trust),

with a total area of about ten million hectares and with close to three million head of cattle (1930);

"(3) the state farms of the Ovtzevod (Sheep-breeding Trust), with a total area of from three to four million hectares and with one to two million head of sheep;

"(4) the farms of the Sakharotrest of Soyuzsakharc (United Sugar Industry), with a total area of about one million hectares;

"(5) the ranches of the Svinovod (Hog-breeding Trust), which are expanding their work of developing big herds, aiming at a total of 200-300,000 head of breeding sows;

"(6) the state farms of the Maslotrest (Dairy Trust) which are being formed partly on new lands and partly on already existing state farms, the latter being organized with a view to specialization;

"(7) the state farms of the Dairy-Truck Trust, which partly are constituted by farms controlled by regional trusts, and partly are organized on free state lands in close proximity to big industrial centers;

"(8) the state farms of the Kenaf Trust, with an area of about 50,000 hectares;

"(9) the state farms of the Glavkhlopkom (Chief Cotton Committee), with an area of 100,000 hectares;

"(10) the state farms of the Inotrest (Flax Trust), with an area of 200,000 hectares;

"(11) the state farms of the Risotrest (Rice Trust), with an area of about 200,000 hectares;

"(12) the state farms of the Seed Trust, with an area of about 200,000 hectares;

"(13) state farms belonging to different institutions and organizations and not forming a part of any trust, with an area of about 200,000 hectares;

"Thus, the state agricultural enterprises of various types of production embrace an agricultural area of about 25-27,000,000 hectares."

276. Auhagen, Otto. Agrarverfassung und landwirtschaft im Bezirk Odessa. [Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.F. 10(3): 383-412; (4): 579-609. 1929. 18 G31

"The author gives an account of agricultural conditions in the district of Odessa as an example of the practical expression of the Bolshevist agrarian policy. Expropriation by the State of large farms belonging in many cases to German colonists, and the establishment of a large number of small farms distributed among new, more or less experienced, settlers took place as part of the post-revolution policy. The inevitable result was the triumph of experience, industry and thrift over ignorance, poverty, and often shiftlessness, and the gradual recrudescence of the larger farm at the expense of the smaller. That these larger enter-

prises bore the stamp of capitalism, as was feared by the Bolshevik party, the author does not believe. He places them in the category of family farms, and characterizes their owners, the so-called kulaks, as small farmers, even when they employ several hired workers. That production should fall behind that of pre-war years seemed a natural outcome of existing conditions. But an improvement is indicated both in crop production and cattle raising, brought about by the new land organization measures. The author's view of the kulak as a hard-working, thrifty, and far-seeing farmer is emphasized in his critical discussion of the government policy of discrimination against him. Attention is called to the danger of over-emphasis of the policy of socialization and the establishment of collective farming as leading to the discouragement of initiative and the virtual enslavement of the farmer by the state. A brief account is given of a collective farming organization along the lines sponsored by Markewitsch." - Agr. Econ. Lit. 4: 181. 1930.

277. Baikalov, Anatole. Bolshevik agrarian policy. Slavonic Rev. 8: 533-547. 1930. Pam. Coll. (Land Reform)

Describes the agrarian policy of the Soviet Union since 1917, the struggle between state and peasant and the development of the collective farms.

278. Baikalov, A. W. Collectivised agriculture in the Soviet Union. London Univ. Sch. Slavonic and East European Studies Monog. 2, 31pp. London. 1934. 280.9 L842

Abstract in Northwest. Miller 180: 554-555. 1934.

Conditions on Collective and State farms are described. The author draws the following conclusions from the data presented.

"(1) That the legal status of the members of collective farms is for all practical purposes equivalent to bondage.

"(2) That the taxation and other imposts levied on the collective farms and their members are so heavy as to depress the standard of living to the lowest conceivable level.

"That social and labour conditions in both State and collective farms are extremely bad."

279. Beauchamp, Joan. Agriculture in Soviet Russia. 126pp. London, V. Gollancz Ltd. 1931. 281.179 B38

State and collective farms are described here.

280. Birmingham. Bureau of research on Russian economic conditions. Agricultural collectivization: the kolkhoz movement and its results. Birmingham Bur. Research on Russian Econ. Conditions. Memo. no. 5, pp. 12-15. May 1932. 280.9 B53

"In viewing the results of the last two years, we see that although the opposition of the peasants has been broken, and they have had to accept such forms of association as have been designed for them, collectivization has failed so far to realise the hopes of the Soviet Government for an assured increase in agricultural production. It remains to be proved whether by administrative measures it is possible to create on the present social and cultural level of the Russian village, the highest conceivable forms of agricultural organisation. The most difficult task of all still lies ahead: to invigorate the collective aggregates brought into being with economic life."

281. Brenner, W. Russian grain factories. Amer. Thresherman 34(2): 5, 26. 1931. 58.8 Am32

282. Brutzkus, Boris. "Getreidefabriken" in Sowjet-Russland. Deutsche Volkswirt 3: 853-855. 1929. L.C. HC10 .D4

"The attempt of the Soviet government to increase grain production by the foundation of huge state farms is faced by several obstacles of technical as well as of economic character. The technical obstacles consist in the lack of managers and skilled agricultural workers, the scarcity of available capital and the unfavorable climatic conditions (aridity) of the regions in which the state farms are to be established. The economic obstacles may be summed up as follows: Even if the plans of the Soviet government should succeed from the technical point of view they will be a failure from the economic viewpoint, inasmuch as cost of production on the state farms will be higher than cost of production on the peasant farms. The superior technical efficiency of the state farms is more than offset by the longer working hours and lower living standards of the peasants." -Social Sci. Abs. v. 1, no. 8587. 1929.

283. Brutzkus, Boris. Die probleme der kollektivierung der bäuerlichen landwirtschaft in Sowjetrussland. [Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft n.F. 16: 216-243. 1932. 18 G31

The author discusses the weaknesses of collectivization in Russia, the most significant of which is its tendency to curb the independence of the peasant.

284. Buchwald, N., and Bishop, R. From peasant to collective farmer. 101pp. London, M. Lawrence, Ltd. 1933. 281.179 B85

"[This] is the story of the transformation wrought in Soviet agriculture in recent years. In this book are detailed the experiences of the young collective farming movement in the Soviet Union and the perspectives of socialized large-scale agriculture which were brought to the fore at the First Congress of Collective Farm Udamniks held in Moscow in February 1933..."-Publisher's Note.

285. Campbell, Thomas D. Russia. Market or menace? 148pp. London, New York, etc., Longmans, Green and Co. 1932. 281.179 C15

Mr. Campbell tells of what he saw during a trip through Russia, visiting the collective farms, factories, machine shops, etc. He says:

"We should not judge Russia by our standards of today, but rather by the standards and hardships of our pioneers. The people have reconciled themselves to the Five Year Program. Terrific stress has been laid on its completion by the leaders. The comfort and well being of the people have been sacrificed, though it can be said that the sacrifice has been in the main achieved willingly and has been justified by the results. Already, near the end of the third year, the leaders see a great portion of the plan completed in four years. Some of the heavy industries, such as transportation and steel and iron production, are behind schedule, but on the whole the Soviet Union is doing or has done what it set out to do for industrial independence and agriculture.

"It now appears that a second Five Year Program will be developed, which, while not as ambitious in the major industries, will be equally so in the lighter industries, and an effort will be made to reward the people for the effort and sacrifice they have made. The Russian people have paid for their success with privations which no other nation has undergone during peace times.

"Soviet Russia presents a problem for all of the world today. It has the resources and the population to become a great factor in international affairs. Its leaders are determined that Russia shall take its place among the great nations of the world. One thing is certain - a country which comprises an area equal to Mexico, the United States, and Canada, and has a population of 160,000,000 people thrilled with the desire to become the world's leading nation, cannot be ignored by the rest of the world, either socially, politically, or as a factor in the great business of international trade."-pp. ix-x.

286. Carmen, Thomas. The spur to Soviet farming. Current Hist. 39: 688-691. 1934. L.C. D501.N5

"Collective farming has weathered the storm, but further successes depend on light as well as on heavy industry. To make the collective farmer well-to-do more than cash or grain is required. The money that he realizes as his share of the collective revenue and from the sale of surplus produce will be of little benefit unless he can make purchases with it. Today the Soviet citizen is the greatest spendthrift in the world, and the peasant, like the industrial worker, does not want to store up money for a rainy day. He wants shoes, clothing, frying pans, radios, and what not. And to the extent to which the government can provide him with these articles will he be interested in furthering and improving collectivization."

287. Chamberlin, William Henry. The ordeal of the Russian peasantry. Foreign Affairs 12: 495-507. 1934. 280.8 F76
"What does the future hold for the Russian peasantry, after the stern ordeal of the last four years? Favorable elements in the situation are the increased supply of tractors which is insured by the steadier and larger output of the big factories at Stalingrad and Kharkov, and the weaning away from old individualist habits that may conceivably come with the passing of time. On the other hand, any attempt to depart from the definite limits of the food levy which have been laid down during the present year, any injudicious effort to socialize the remaining personal property of the peasants, might provoke a new crisis...The future will show whether the young generation now growing up under the new collectivized order will attain a standard of living that may seem, in retrospect, to compensate in some measure for what their parents have lived through."
288. Chamberlin, William Henry. Russia's iron age. 400pp. London, Duckworth. 1935. L.C. DK267 .C49
Ch. IV, The Ordeal of the Peasantry, pp. 66-92, is a discussion of the organization and working of the collective farms.
289. Collectivisation of agriculture. Slavonic Rev. 8: 710-711. March 1930. 280.8 S11
Not seen.
290. Communising the farms in Russia. Statist 115(2711): 226-227. 1930. 286.8 St2
"The year 1930 is likely to be a memorable one in the history of the Russian people. It promises to mark either the beginning of the end of the Soviet régime or it will secure for it such a victory as to convince the world at long last that the Communist Government is solidly and permanently entrenched in Russia...
"Collective farms have been established all over Russia, and these form the spearhead of the Communist penetration of the land. These farms are to be cultivated on modern scientific lines, and to them are to be driven the kulaks or relatively wealthy farmers, who are to be dispossessed of their goods, and the other smallholders, for whom life is to be made increasingly difficult as long as they adhere to their own property. The force of taxation and the steady restriction of the market for smallholders' surplus produce is expected in time to lead to the communisation of all arable land in Russia. That is the tremendous experiment that has just begun in Russia...
"Were it not for the almost unbelievable docility and apathy of the Russian peasant, this gigantic endeavour to turn the whole of rural development in Russia back to the paths of serfdom would be foredoomed to failure. As it is, no one can confidently foretell what its outcome will be."

291. Continued progress of collectivization. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 10(1): 16-17. 1935. 267 Ec7
Not seen.
292. Creighton, A. M. A business man's view of Russia. The attempt to apply mass production methods to farming...by A. M. Creighton, as related to Dudley Hovey. Barron's 11(41): 3, 8. 1931. 284.8 B27
Includes an account of visits to the main station of the "Gigant" State Farm, the Seattle Communal Farm, and the Verbluet State Farm.
"My belief is that later on, after their farms are thoroughly organized, the individual peasant will be better off in the collectives. However, he has no choice. The time has passed when any strength he might have had in numbers could be used to his advantage..."
293. Dániel, Arnold. Schwierigkeiten und Mängel der Kollektivierung in Sowjetrussland. Österreich. Volkswirt 24(3): 68-71. Oct. 17, 1931.
Not seen.
"Difficulties and gaps of collectivization in the USSR."-Social Sci. Abs. v. 4, no. 2440. 1932.
294. Dawydow, D. Das problem der verteilung der einkünfte in den kollektivwirtschaften. Agrar-Probleme 3(3-4): 400-437. 1931. 281.8 Ag8A
Not seen.
295. Decree on collective land. Soviet Union Rev. 10: 191. 1932. 280.8 R922
A decree of September 3, 1932 prohibits withdrawal of land from the collective which is held in productive use by that collective. The decree also prohibits any change in the boundaries of the collectives in the event that separate members withdraw from the collective.
296. The development of collectivization. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5: 127-128. 1930. 267 Ec7
Tables are given which show the growth of the collective movement from January 20 to March 1, 1930. The number of collectives increased from 59,400 to 110,200 in that period.
297. Development of kender. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5(5): 86-87. 1930. 267 Ec7
"Considerable progress is being made in the cultivation of kender, the new fiber plant found in a number of regions of the U.S.S.R...The development of kender, as a partial substitute for cotton in the production of cloth and for jute in the manufacture of rope, and twine, is being given considerable attention...Large-scale cultivation of kender has been started on a number of state farms, located chiefly in Central Asia. By next year it is expected to put on the market the first cloths made of pure kender."

298. The development of state farms in the Soviet Union. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 6: 198-199. 1931. 267 Ec7
299. Dickson, James G. Agricultural development in Soviet Russia and its relation to European and American agricultural problems. 21pp. Springfield, Ill., Illinois Farmers' Inst. [1931] 281.179 D56
The author describes briefly the collective farms and the trust or State farms of the Soviet Union.
300. Digby, Margaret. The Balkans and the Soviet Union. Horace Plunkett Found. Year Book Agr. Co-op. 1937: 67-173. 280.29 H78
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, pp. 136-173. Pages 136-153 deal with the agricultural collectives.
301. Dobb, Maurice. Russia's new revolution. Nation & Athenaeum 48(1): 9-10. Oct. 4, 1930. 280.8 N213
Refers to the collectivization of agriculture as the new revolution.
302. Drosdov, A. Organisierung der arbeit und verteilung der einkünfte in der kollektivwirtschaft. 42pp. Moskau. 1931. 281.179 D83
The organization of work and the distribution of income in the collectives of the Soviet Union.
303. The Economist (London) Nov. 1, 1930. Russian supplement. 28pp. 286.8 Ec7
The Plan in Agriculture, pp. 10-23, includes discussion of The State farms, Collectivisation, etc.
304. Elmhirst, Leonard K. Trip to Russia. 213pp. New York, New Republic, inc. 1934. 281.179 Ec6
A description of the conditions of workers and peasants under collectivization.
305. Epstein, Meilach. The year of agricultural collectivization in the Soviet Union. Communist 9: 998-1005. November 1930. Not seen.
306. Ezekiel, Mordecai. In the grain belt of new Russia. Where men are men and tractors are gods. Wallaces' Farmer 56: 825, 840, 848, 857. 1931. 6 W15
The second article is entitled "Showing the Russian How It's Done. Soviet Mechanics Do Not Always Heed Advice."
They describe a visit to the "Verblut Sovvhoz" or Verblut State Farm which "is both a school and a farm.."

307. Federal council of the Churches of Christ in America. The third act of the Russian Revolution. Fed. Council. Churches Christ in Amer. Inform. Serv. v. 9, no. 28, 8pp. July 12, 1930. 280.9 F31
About half of this monograph deals with the agricultural collectivization program and the food situation.
308. Fischer, Louis. The evolution of collectivisation [Russia] British Russian Gaz. (n.s.) 9: 309-310. September 1933.
Not seen.
309. Fischer, Louis. The latest bolshevist zigzag. Nation 130: 513-514. 1930. L.C. AP2 .N2
The title refers to the collectivization of agriculture, which the author says has not been abandoned because of the recent shift in policy. Collectives now take the form of artels and only the wherewithal of production - land, seed, machinery, and draft animals are socialized.
310. Fischer, Louis. Russia's collectivized farms. Nation 131: 369-371. 1930. L.C. AP2 .N2
311. Fischer, Louis. Soviet journey. 309pp. New York, H. Smith and R. Haas. 1935. 280.179 F52
Ch. XIII. Marx and the Peasant, pp. 164-177, and Ch. XVI, Mailed Fist in Kid Glove, pp. 201-213, discuss the Collectivization of Agriculture in the Soviet Union and the struggle of the peasants against it.
312. Fletcher, L. J. Big farming in Russia. Wallaces' Farmer 55(5): 198. 1930. 6 W15
A brief article showing that Russian conditions are suited to large scale farming.
313. Frclov, A. Die kollektivwirtschaftler. Ins deutsche übertragen von H. Johannson. 72pp. Moskau. [Zentral- völker-verlag] 1931. 281.179 F92
This is a description, written in popular style, of the effect of collectivization on one village in the Soviet Union.
314. Galevius, Th. Veränderungen der sozialökonomischen struktur der russischen landwirtschaft. Agrar-Probleme 2(2): 259-280. 1929. 281.8 Ag8A
"The author believes that, just as the Soviet Union is the most progressive country in the world politically, the realization of its five-year plan will place it in the ranks of the economically progressive countries. He holds that there can be no question of agricultural retrogression, although he admits that recent untoward weather conditions, as well as conservative methods of farming and dearth of farming implements on the poorer farms have so far prevented

any well-defined progress such as is shown in industry. There are 26 million small farms in the Union as compared with 16 million in pre-war Russia. But the tendency is for the poor farmer, on the one hand, and the kulak, on the other, to be replaced more and more by the owner of the medium-sized farm. While grain production has decreased, the production of industrial and fodder plants and cattle raising have increased, and the author feels that the present condition of agriculture in the Soviet Union is a safe foundation for the progressive development along socialistic lines for which the five-year plan provides... The poor farmer, in addition to receiving state help in various forms, is almost entirely free from the burden of taxation. The five-year plan entails, not only improved technic in production and cattle raising, but also the development of cooperative mass production. By the end of the five-year period, 85% of the peasant enterprises ought to be members of agricultural cooperative associations. Collective and Soviet enterprises, while still not numerically preponderant, are destined to play a leading role in the agricultural development of the U.S.S.R." - A. M. Hannay, in Agr. Econ. Lit. 4: 312.. 1930.

315. Ganfman, M. I. The war upon peasants. Fortnightly Rev. 134: 211-224. 1930. L. C. AP4 .F7

The collectivization policy of the Soviet Union and its social significance is discussed.

316. Grinenco, Ivan. La collettivizzazione dell'agricoltura sovietica. Economia 8: 327-341. 1931. L.C. H.B.7. E25

The article describes the collectivization of Soviet agriculture.

317. Hansen, Niels E. Soviet farm set-up. Country Gent. 105(4): 14-15, 86, 87, 88, 89. 1935. 6 C833

"Doctor Hansen, long familiar with Russia, tells the surprising story of conditions today on state and collective farms after years of trial-and-error experiments, during which a cruel famine occurred and all challenges were suppressed by the government with a ruthless hand."

318. Harmsen, J. C. De ontwikkeling van het collectivisatie-proces des boerenbedrijven in Rusland. Mensch en Maatschappij 8(1): 15-38. Jan. 1, 1932.

Not seen.

"In spite of industrialization, Russia is an agrarian country; 75% of the population live in the country with agriculture as means of existence. The collectivization of agriculture is thus the main problem of the 'Russian experiment,' not the industrialization. The Kolkhozy, regulated

by the Code of Agriculture of 1922 and the regulation concerning agricultural cooperation of 1927, includes three forms of collectivization: (1) agricultural communes: with complete collectivization of land, working means and work of the members; (2) agricultural artels: agriculture on a common piece of land with common live stock and equipment, but land around the houses (farmyards) milch-cows, poultry, etc. not collectively owned; (3) cooperatives for collective tillage, with or without joining of the arable land of the members, with tools belonging to the cooperatives and draught cattle for the most part individually owned. In an historical survey it is shown that on August 10, 1931, 14,420,200 farms or 58.5% of all the farms in the USSR, were collectivized; they formed 228,100 kolkhozy; which means that an average of 63 farms go in one kolkhoz. There are no details about the classification of the kolkhozy. The steppes of South Russia and South Siberia cultivating grain are the furthest advanced in collectivization." - Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, no. 11421. 1932.

319. Hindus, Maurice Gerschon. Red bread. 372pp., illus. New York, J. Cape & H. Smith [1931] 280.179 H58R

"Whatever the outside world may think of collectivization, henceforth it must be the pivot on which the Revolution is to revolve. Should this pivot give way, the Revolution can only blow to pieces. Nothing can save it. But it should hold together. Should collectivization as an economic enterprise prove feasible, however moderately, it will transfigure Russia as nothing else that the Bolsheviki have launched or have planned to launch. I cannot help regarding it as the most colossal revolution that mankind has ever witnessed. Already from a land of puny and ever decreasing landholdings with a distressingly primitive agricultural technic, Russia is rapidly becoming a land of large-scale farms which neither America nor Canada nor the Argentine can rival, farms in which a highly advanced though still incompetently executed method of tillage is crowding out the ancient ways.

"It is not, however, the mechanics of farming as much as the social transfiguration it forebodes that makes collectivization so spectacular a force in our age. The thatch-roofed villages which seem rooted in the Russian soil will be torn down and supplanted by rural townships more or less completely socialized. The church will crumble. So, in its present form, will private property. The home, the individualistic family as we now know it, will be submerged in the new community. Other institutions which have been the sanctities of western civilization will collapse or undergo transmutations which will reduce them to mere skeletons of their former selves. Man, under the impetus of the new changes, is destined to acquire a body of motives, aims,

relationships, which in time will make Russia an anomaly among the nations, a real Mars on earth. Limitless and fantastic are the social transmutations inherent in collectivization." - pp. 7-8.

320. ĪĀkovlev, ĪĀkov Arkad'evich. Collective farming in 1932, by Y. A. Yakovlev with recent party decisions and government decrees on collective farming. 48pp. Moscow, Cooperative Pub. Soc. of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R. 1932. 281.179 Ia5c
321. ĪĀkovlev, ĪĀkov Arkadevich. Les exploitations collectives et l'essor de l'agriculture. 71pp. Paris, Bur. d'Éditions. 1930. 281.179 Ia5
Rapport présenté au XVII^e Congrès du P.C. de l'U.R.S.S. le 10-12 Juillet 1930.
The development of the collective farms in the Soviet Union is described and contrasted with large scale farming operations in the United States.
322. ĪĀkovlev, ĪĀkov Arkadevich. Model constitution for collective farms. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 10: 88-89. March 1935. 267 Ec7
323. ĪĀkovlev, ĪĀkov Arkad'evich. Red villages; the 5-year plan in soviet agriculture, by Y. A. Yakovlev...Translated by Anna Louise Strong. 128pp. New York, International Pubs. [1931] 281.179 Ia5R
Contents: Ch. I. The American Method of Organizing Large-Scale Farming; Ch. II. The Soviet Method of Organizing Large-Scale Farming; Ch. III. New Tasks in the Development of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R.; Ch. IV. Organizational Measures Necessary to Strengthen and Develop Collective Farms; Ch. V. Concluding Remarks; and Appendix, The Collective Farm Movement and the Improvement of Agriculture.
324. ĪĀkovlev, ĪĀkov Arkadevich. Über den handel der kollektiv-wirtschaften. Mit einem anhang. 45pp. Moskau, Verlags-genossenschaft ausländischer arbeiter in der UdSSR. 1932. 281.179 Ia5U
Deals with collective farming in the Soviet Union.
325. Ilyichev, V. I. State grain farms in the Soviet Union. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 4: 132-134. 1929. 267 Ec7
"The work of organizing a series of state grain farms in the Soviet Union, with an aggregate area of 13,000,000 acres, will enter its second stage this spring with the establishment of 34 new farms, in addition to the 10 farms started last year..."

326. International labour office. Agrarian policy in the Soviet Union. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 38: 457-461. 1931. 283.8 In82

"The policy of socialisation of agriculture in the Soviet Union underwent a check in the spring of 1930. The percentage of kolkhozy (collective farms), which was 25 in June 1930, had risen to 27.5 on 1 January 1931, but the plans prepared for 1931 provide for a resumption of the policy of socialising peasant farms and fix at 50 per cent the number of individual estates to be combined in kolkhozy by the end of the year."

327. International labour office. Collective farms in the Soviet Union. Internatl. Labour Off. Indus. and Labour Inform. 54(1): 37-44. Apr. 1, 1935. 283.8 In82

Consists of the text of a standard constitution for the principal form of collective farms in the Soviet Union. It was developed by the second Congress of leading members of collective farms, which was held in February 1935.

328. International labour office. The collectivisation of agriculture in the USSR. Internatl. Labour Off., Internatl. Labour Rev. 26: 386-409. 1932. 283.8 In8

"When the Five-Year plan for national economic reconstruction was adopted, the authorities responsible for the economic policy of the U.S.S.R. quickly realized that the success of the plan was endangered by the low standard of agricultural production, which had seriously declined since the Revolution. The policy adopted was a progressive collectivisation of agricultural undertakings: it was proposed to reorganize the small peasant farms by grouping them in co-operative organizations or collective estates on such a scale that it would be possible to apply modern mechanical means of cultivation and eliminate the waste due to the cultivation of scattered individual holdings. It was at first intended that the process should be applied only to one-fifth of all agricultural undertakings; but this proportion was soon exceeded and various changes were made in the details of the original scheme. The following article describes the methods of collectivisation, and the organization and working of the predominant type of collective farm and gives statistical and other information showing the results achieved during the first two years of the scheme."

329. International labour office. Statistics of collective farms. Internatl. Labour Off., Indus. and Labour Inform. 56(8): 282. Nov. 25, 1935. 283.8 In82

"The Department of Statistics of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the Soviet Union recently issued statistics relating to the state of collective farms on 1 January 1935, which are [there] summarised..."

330. Kadik, E. Y. The five-year plan and Soviet cotton. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 6: 221-222. 1931. 267 Ec7
Excerpts from an address delivered at the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association at New Orleans on April 24, 1931.
The mechanization of cultivation on the collective and large state farms is discussed.
331. Kokovtsoff, W. N. En U.R.S.S. La nouvelle offensive contre les paysans. Revue des Deux Mondes 57: 657-682. 1930. L.C. AP20 .R3
Topics discussed include: The new agrarian code; decrees concerning general collectivization; measures of constraint; the struggle against the kulaks; etc.
332. Kritsman, Leon. The process of socialization of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1930)2: 406-424. Menasha, Wis. 281.9 In82
Issued also as separate (281.179 K89)
"The success of state agriculture in the U.S.S.R. (the largest, best equipped, centralized, and mechanized agricultural enterprises in the U.S.S.R. are state enterprises, called 'sovkhozi' or state farms) is due to a number of special features in the Soviet economic system. The most important of them are: nationalization of the land, which makes it possible to utilize large tracts of land (as a rule, of course, unclaimed land), which are free from any obstacles or the impediments of private ownership; nationalization of large-scale industry; monopoly of foreign trade; and based on the foregoing, planning of national economy, which enables the Soviet government to concentrate the necessary financial and technical resources on the speedy development of large-scale, mechanized agriculture by including in the production plan of state industry the manufacture of the necessary agricultural machines, implements, and so forth; and, finally, the management of industry not by capitalists but by the organized workers themselves, which creates an enthusiasm for work unknown in capitalist countries. The latest examples of such enthusiasm are the so-called 'shock brigades' and 'socialist competitions', i.e., the voluntary mobilization of special groups of workers who declare before the entire working class that they have made it a point of honor to fulfill and exceed the definite production tasks fixed by the plan for their enterprise or section of the enterprise."
333. Kubjak, N. Die perspectiven der entwicklung der landwirtschaft nach dem fünfjahresplan der R.S.F.S.R. Agrar-Probleme 2(1): 100-118. 1929. 281.8 Ag8A
"The Russian 'five-year plan' includes the exhaustive use of all possible means for the development of the productive

power of the small and medium-sized farm. It aims at increased acreage, increased development of crop and live-stock raising and increased economic returns. An increase in the number of Soviet and collective farms as well as the extension of those now in existence, is planned with large coöperative stations for the supply of tractors and other farm machinery. While the furtherance of large scale farming on a coöperative basis is one of the aims of the Soviet Union, that phase is not to be emphasized at the expense of the small peasant owner. Both are to be united in the one plan of a sociotechnical reconstruction of agriculture. Statistics are given showing the proposed increase in area and production at the end of the five-year period. It is expected that 20% of the total number of farms will be united to form collective farming enterprises, and that the economic return will be increased by 35%." -Agr. Econ. Lit. 4: 238. 1930.

334. Ladejinsky, W. Collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union I-II. Polit. Sci. Quart. 49: 1-43, 207-252. 1934. 280.8 P75

Also issued in separate form with call no. 281.179 L12

In order to solve the central problem of the October Revolution, the creation of a unified, planned, socialistic economy, the author says,

"The Soviet Government must concern itself not only with making the collectivized peasant work to the best of his abilities, but must also proceed to the herculean task of de-peasantizing the peasant. Will the artel type of collective farm as now constituted be capable of accomplishing these two things simultaneously? One is inclined to question such a possibility..."

335. Lang, E. Collective and State farming in Russia. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. (1934)3: 219-230. London. 1935. 281.9 In82

Contents: 1. Problems of Russian agricultural organization; 2. A criticism of the new Russian system of farming.

336. Machine and tractor stations. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5: 247-249. 1930. 267 Ec7

"It is estimated that the machine and tractor stations organized under the Collective Farm Centre independently of the Tractor Centre will cover an area equal in size to those of the latter, which would bring the entire mechanized area of socialized agriculture (not including the state farms) for this spring to approximately 7,000,000 hectares."

337. Mandeville, John Parnell. The Soviet Union turns the corner. Contemp. Rev. 140: 61-73. 1931. L.C. AP4 .C7

Describes the remarkable increase in the collectivization of Soviet agriculture and says:

"...Fifty million peasants have found that it would pay them better to be collectivists than to remain individualists..."

338. Markevitch, A. M. Inter-village tractor stations and their importance in the Socialist reconstruction of agriculture. U.S.S.R. Chamber Com. W. Trade Monthly Bull. 1929, nos. 11-12, pp.12-16. November-December 1929. 287 M85

339. Markevich, A. M. Mezhselennye mashinnotraktornye stantsii. 304pp. Moskva, Izdatel'stvo "Planovoe khoziaistvo." 1929. 281 M34

This volume is a contribution to the subject very much to the fore in Soviet Russia - the problem of large scale farming. It is a description and discussion of inter-village machinery - tractor stations, the first of which was organized by the author. In the matter of collectivization which is the principal reason for the organization of such stations, Mr. Markevich recognizes that it must be extended gradually.

340. Markjewitsch, A. Die landwirtschaftlichen maschinenstationen in der U. d. S.S.R. Agrar-Probleme 2: 488-495. 1929. 281.8 Ag8A

"The author describes the organization in the district of Odessa of the first large collective undertaking. A large, extremely well equipped machine station was established with a highly qualified staff of mechanical experts. Sufficient machinery of all kinds was acquired for the cultivation of about 50,000 ha. This, with the necessary fuel and oil and the services of a mechanic, was supplied to the farmers of about 60 neighboring villages in return for 1/4 of the harvest reaped. The result has been an unqualified success. The government was able, by forming a stock company with state, cooperative, and farm capital, to increase the number of these collective enterprises to 200 in 1929. The goal set for the next five years is 1000 such organizations on a cultivated area of 50 million hectares. Among the advantages to the peasant are the free use of machinery such as he could not purchase for himself, and a tremendous saving in labor and in the use of fodder. Between the times of ploughing and harvesting the machinery can be used for road building and improvement." - Social Sci. Abs. . v. 3, no. 15615. 1931.

341. Martchenko. L'état actuel de la collectivisation agricole en U. R. S. S. L'Economiste Français 59: 803-805. 1931. 286.8 Ec74

The author is doubtful of the success of the collective farms in the Soviet Union. He quotes from Russian newspaper reports, showing statistics which he believes justifies his conclusion that the experiment is doomed to failure.

342. Maynard, Sir John. Collective farming in the USSR. London Univ. School Slavonic and East European Studies. Monog. 11, 23pp. London. 1936. 280.9 L842
Abstract in Slavonic Rev. 15: 47-69. July 1936.
The beginning of collectivization in agriculture is discussed and present day tendencies and achievements are listed.
343. Mequet, C. Agriculture in Russia at the close of 1930. Ann. Collective Econ. 7: 26-40. 1931. 280.8 An73
Translated by G. Spiller.
A description of the collectives in Russia and their economic effects.
The author's conclusions are that "the collectivisation campaign, if pursued tactfully, may attract a considerable proportion of Russia's agricultural population, with whose habits and inclinations it is quite consistent..."
"Coming events - that is, the further development of the policy of collectivisation and its extension to the great mass of moderately prosperous peasants - will prove, one way or another, whether the collectivisation formula is capable of transforming completely the agrarian regime of the Soviet Union, without injuring its agricultural evolution whilst furnishing a solid basis for the industrialisation of the country."
344. Model constitution of agricultural artel. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5: 124-127. 1930. 267 Ec7
Also in Soviet Union Rev. 8(4): 57-59. April 1930.
Sets forth the aims, activities, organization and administration of the artel and its relations with the collective system.
345. Muralow, A. Die sozialistische rekonstruktion der landwirtschaft und der fünfjahresplan. Agrar-Probleme 2: 247-258. 1929. 281.8 Ag8A
"Among the aims of the five-year plan of the Soviet Union is the development of collective farming and of the individual farming enterprise. Some of the expected results of the plan are indicated. Among them are the unification of all agricultural processes, including marketing of agricultural products, an increase in area up to 30 million hectares, and increased use of machinery and artificial fertilizer..."- Agr. Econ. Lit. 4: 365-366. 1930.
346. New agricultural tax. Soviet Union Rev. 9(5): 105-106. May 1931. 280.8 R922
The system of taxing agricultural collectives has been completely changed in a new law of March 29. "Instead of a tax based on the average income, the tax will be based on the actual financial condition of each collective, just as in any large industrial undertaking."

347. A new deal in the collectives. Soviet Union Rev. 11: 207-209. 1933. 280.8 R922
"Adapted from an article by S. Abelnikov in the magazine 'Ogoniok', no. 19, 1933. This article is published by the Soviet Union Review to give its readers a picture of the way in which the recently organized political departments are helping the collectives to increase production."
348. An open letter from the peasants of a Volga collective. Soviet Union Rev. 8: 182-186. 1930. 280.8 R922
"The following open letter to all poor and middle individual peasants from the members of the Demian Bedny Agricultural Collective of the Novo-Annensky district on the Lower Volga...is written as an appeal to individual peasants to try out the new collective way of farming and recounts the experiences of one of the many thousands of such collectives which are now operating throughout the Soviet Union..."
349. Organization of State flax farms. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5: 185. 1930. 267 Ec7
"The Commissariat for Agriculture has decided to organize within the State Farm Center a special trust for large State flax and hemp farms. The functions of the new trust, which is nation-wide in scope, will be to direct production and marketing."
350. Organization of State rice trust. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 5(9): 185. 1930. 267 Ec7
"The State Rice Trust, which has been organized by a decision of the government, will combine all organizations connected with the cultivation of rice, in order to develop its production...The Rice Trust has been commissioned to organize large state farms in these sections, which will be started in the spring of this year."
351. Petroff, Peter. Die perspektiven der kollektivierung der russischen landwirtschaft. Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik 64: 45-62. 1933. L.C. H5 .A8
"The nationalized farms have been relatively unimportant, producing in 1929 only 1% of the total farm produce. The other forms of collective farming, the fellowships, artels, and communes, developing normally without strong pressure from the Soviet régime, numbered 32,529 in May, 1928. But following Stalin's war upon the kulaks, forced collectivization began in earnest. By February 1930, Stalin reported 50% of the farm land collectivized. Much of this 50% appeared only on paper, however, and much of it was secured by force or threats of force. During the process many animals were lost through improper care, and serious difficulties are now arising within the collective units in regard to the distribution of work and produce. The whole

Soviet economic policy is in immediate danger if an exportable surplus of farm produce cannot be secured. The wisdom of the present policy of coercion, coupled with the suppression of the resourceful kulaks, is open to question. (Figures and tables)"- Social Sci. Abs. v. 3, no. 5598. 1931.

352. Pittman, D. W. Farm life under the old system and the new in Russia. Utah Farmer 25(13): 14-15, 19. 1932. 6 D45
Some of the subject headings in this article are:
How the new System was Established; The New Types of Farms - The State Farm; Life on the New Farms; and Functions of the State Farms.
353. Price, Hickman, Jr. Soviet farmers. Country Gent. 102(3): 12, 68. 1932. 6 C833
This is the second of a series of two articles by Mr. Price who visited a number of Soviet collective farms.
354. Price, Hickman, Jr. Soviet wheat. First-hand facts on that Russian menace. Country Gent. 102(2): 12-13, 39. 1932. 6 C833
This is the first of a series of two articles on Russia by Mr. Price who visited the U.S.S.R. at the invitation of Soviet representatives who came to the United States to study his father's large-scale farming methods. He gives his impressions of the five-year plan for the agricultural development of Russia and tells why he thinks it has failed.
Mr. Price is the son of the owner of the largest wheat farm in the Texas Panhandle.
355. The progress and organization of collective farms. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 7: 246-250. 1932. 267 Ec7
"The reorganization of agriculture - the change from small-scale farming, carried on in the most primitive fashion by individual peasant households, to large-scale socialized agriculture, using modern machinery, and the most advanced scientific methods of cultivation - constitutes one of the most striking transformations taking place in the Soviet Union. Although this reorganization is still in process, remarkable progress has been made during the past few years. The predominant role in this process is taken by the collective farms.
"The state farms, constituting the highest form of socialized agriculture and serving as models of scientific and mechanized methods of production, embrace only a small portion of the total sown area. The collective farms, on the other hand, already in 1931 embraced nearly 60 per cent of the total sown area, and are expected to account for 75 per cent this year. The success attained by the collective is, consequently, a gauge of the progress made in reorganizing agriculture..."

356. Progress of collective farming in U.S.S.R. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 23(2): 69-70. 1930. 280.28 In8B
The three main groups of collective farms in Russia are indicated, and the progress of collective farming from Oct. 1, 1926-June 1, 1929 is shown by a table.
357. Reconstruction in Russia - III. Co-operative agriculture. (By a correspondent) Economist (London) 109: 1184-1185. 1929. 286.8 Ec7
Discusses the Colhos (collective farm) movement.
"Regarded from the purely statistical point of view the Colhos movement is not very considerable."
358. The reorganization of agriculture. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 6: 560-562. 1931. 267 Ec7
A brief sketch of the development of agriculture in Russia in 1929, 1930, and 1931, with special reference to increased acreage, large-scale farming, mechanization of agriculture, and livestock breeding.
"There are now in the U.S.S.R. about 4,000 state farms and 200,000 collectives, comprising approximately 15,250,000 peasant families..."
359. Russia and the five year plan. Round Table no. 89, pp. 99-117. December 1932. 280.8 R76
Part IV deals with collectivization in agriculture and village life.
360. The Russian agrarian crisis. New Statesman 34: 594-596. 1930. L.C. AP4 .N64
"Whatever its fate, collectivization has altered all our conceptions regarding Bolshevik Russia. Time alone will show whether success is within the compass of the present rulers of that country. It is significant, however, that many Russian Socialists, who in their belief in a gradual evolution of Bolshevism had abandoned active opposition to the present regime, are now confidently predicting its downfall."
361. Russian Soviet aids farmers. Grants exemptions to stimulate collective enterprises. Com. & Financ. Chron. 130(3380): 2310. April 5, 1930. 286.8 C73
362. Russia's defensive strength. By a correspondent. Round Table no. 106, pp. 319-335. March 1937. 280.8 R76
II. The Collectivisation of Land, pp. 320-324, lists the advantages of collectivization from a military standpoint.
363. Schiller, Otto. Bedeutung und aussichten der agrarkollektivierung in der Sowjetunion. [Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft n.F. bd. 20, heft 3, pp. 426-453. 1935. 18 G31
Collectivization in the Soviet Union.

364. Schiller, Otto. Fundamental problems of collective farming. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc.(1934)3: 231-236. London. 1935. 281.9 In82

"In taking part in the discussion to-day it will be my task to discuss some of the fundamental questions of collective farming. I shall base my statements on the experiences of the Soviet Union on this question. It will, however, not be my task to state whether the collective system in Russian agriculture is good or bad. One will only be in a position to judge the collective system when it is possible to see not only the economic effects of the new system on Russian agriculture, but also its sociological and biological effects on the Russian people. The latter will be of decisive importance for the judgement of the collectivist system. But they are not decisive for the question whether or not this system will prevail in the long run with the Soviet Union.

"In linking up this paper with the programme of to-day I wish to lay stress on three essential points.

"(i) Does peasant farming still exist in the Russia of today?

"(ii) Are the collective farms to be regarded as a co-operative form of agriculture?

"(iii) Is there an analogy between collective farming and peasant farming from the point of view of management?"

365. Schiller, Otto. Die kollektivbewegung in der Sowjetunion. Ein beitrag zu den gegenwartsfragen der russischen landwirtschaft. 130pp. Berlin. Ost-Europa Verlag. 1931. (Osteuropäische Forschungen (n.s.) bd. 8) L.C.

Verzeichnis der benutzten literatur, pp. 125-130.

The collective movement in The USSR. A contribution to present day questions in Russian agriculture.

366. Schiller, Otto. Die kollektivierung der sowjetrussischen landwirtschaft. [Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft n.f., 11(3): 433-466. 1930. 18 G31

"Collectivization has found more favorable conditions for development in Russian agriculture than in any other European country. The collective organization has not supplanted the highly developed individual enterprise, but it has removed many obstacles which hindered the progress of the Russian peasant, such as the old communal organization and the division of the land into small holdings. Its establishment has been facilitated by the preponderance of the small farming element which could not aspire to farm ownership, by the increasing growth of cooperation, and by the special significance of the tractor for the grain-growing regions. The reasons for its rapid progress since 1927 are to be found in the agrarian measures of the Soviet Government: The almost

complete annihilation of the kulak, the pressure brought to bear on the individual peasant, and the preferential treatment of the collective in such matters as taxation and agricultural equipment..." -A. M. Hannay in Agr. Econ. Lit. 4: 313-314. 1930.

The difficulties under which the collective enterprise is laboring are also described.

367. Schiller, Otto. Die krise der sozialistischen landwirtschaft in der Sowjetunion. [Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft n.f., 79 Sonderheft, 82pp. 1933. 18 G31A

The second half of this volume is largely devoted to the problems of socialist agriculture. A short review of the development of the big State farms (Sovchose) and the collective farms (Kolchose) and their problems is given.

368. Soviet agriculture. Economist (London) 116: 627-628. 1933. 286.8 Ec7

The main defects of the collective farms were listed and discussed by the Congress of Collectives which met in February 1933.

369. Stalin, Josef. Building collective farms. 184pp. London, Modern Books Ltd. 1931. 281.179 St1

The author discusses: Questions of agrarian policy in the Soviet Union; and the policy of liquidating the kulaks as a class. Two appendices are included: I. Model Statutes for Agricultural Artels; II. The Fight Against Distortions of the Party Line in the Collective Farm Movement.

370. Stalin, Josef. Dizziness from successes. Soviet Union Rev. 8: 54-59. 1930. 280.8 R922

This is an article on the agricultural collectives which was published in all Soviet newspapers on Mar. 2, 1930.

371. Stalin, Josef. Work in the rural districts. Speech delivered at the Joint plenum of the Central committee and the Central control commission of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, January 11, 1933. 20pp. Moscow-Leningrad, Co-operative Pub. Soc. Foreign Workers in U.S.S.R. 1933. 281.179 St1W

On the difficulties and defects in the work of the Communist Party on the collective farms of the Soviet Union.

372. Stcherbagne, V. La politique agraire du gouvernement soviétique. Préface de monsieur Jean Lescure. 350pp. Paris, L. Rodstein. 1934. 277.179 St2

Rev. in Agr. Econ. Lit. 8(9): 655-661. November 1934.

A review of this book, written by A. M. Hannay and published in Agricultural Economics Literature v. 8, no. 9, November 1934, describes the establishment of the State farms or sovkhoses and the collective farms or kolkhoses.

373. Stoneman, William. Farming under the Bolsheviki. Successful farming 32(5): 13,14,15,22,69. 1934. 6 Sul2
A description of the struggle to wrest control of agriculture from individual peasants and to establish it upon a socialistic basis under the control of the State.
374. Strong, Anna Louise. Modern farming - Soviet style. 3lpp. New York, International Pamphlets. 1930. 33.31 St8
Contents: I. Why collectivization was needed; II. The wave of collectivization, 1929-1930; III. The drama of spring sowing; IV. Organizing the labor on collective farms.
375. Strong, Anna Louise. Modern farming - Soviet style. Atlantic Monthly 146: 112-120. 1930. L.C. AP2.A8
This is a description of Shevchenko Tractor Station, which the author calls "a problem of the reorganization of mankind on the soil."
376. Strong, Anna Louise. The soviets conquer wheat: The drama of collective farming. 288pp. New York, H. Holt and Co. [1931] 281.179 St8
Describes the Soviet drive to collectivize farming generally and wheat farming especially in the 1929-30 season.
377. Timoshenko, Vladimir P. Agricultural Russia and the wheat problem. 57lpp. [Palo Alto, Calif.] Food Research Inst. and the Committee on Russian research of the Hoover War library, Stanford university [1932] (Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst. Grain Econ. Series no. 1) 281.3599 St2
Chapter V, Collective and State Farms.
378. Timoshenko, Vladimir P. The new agricultural policy of Soviet Russia. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 280-304. 1931. 280.8 J822
Discussion, by J. G. Ohsol, p. 304.
The purpose of the new agricultural policy of Soviet Russia, according to the author, is to "replace the small peasant farms by large-scale agricultural enterprises such as large state farms - sovkhoz - or cooperative farms, organized in a somewhat different manner, the so-called kolkhoz..."
The organization of large-scale collective farms is described.
379. Trotsky, Leon. The revolution betrayed. What is the Soviet Union and where is it going? Translated by Max Eastman. 308pp. Garden City, N. Y. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. 1937.
Ch. II, Economic Growth and the Zigzags of the Leadership, discusses the Collectivization of Agriculture. It is divided into two parts: I. "Military Communism", "The New Economic Policy" (NEP) and the Course Toward the Kulak; and 2. A Sharp Turn: "Five-Year Plan in Four Years" and "Complete Collectivization."

380. Tunzer, A. Staatliche getreidefabrik nummer eins "Gigant." 67pp. Moskau [Zentral-völker-verlag] 1931. 281.359 T832
On the giant grain farms of the Soviet Union.
381. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Gosudarstvennaia planovaia komissia. Report of the State planning commission of the Council of peoples commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Summary of the fulfilment of the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. 296pp. Moscow, State planning commission of the U.S.S.R. 1933. 280.179 Un32
Discusses the program mapped out by the Five Year Plan in the sphere of collectivization of agriculture and describes the overfulfilment of this program.
382. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Kolkhozcentre.. Building of kolkhozes (in figures) 62pp. Moscow, Kolkhozcentre of the USSR. 1932. 281.179 Un3
On January 1, 1932 there were 230,400 collective farms in USSR, which comprised 15,426,000 or 62.6 per cent of peasant farms.
The three different forms of collective farms - the association for public cultivation, the agricultural "artel", and the agricultural commune are described.
Statistics showing the growth of collectives are included.
383. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Society for cultural relations with foreign countries. Collectivisation and collective farms in the U.S.S.R. Horace Plunkett Found. Year Book Agr. Co-op 1936: 348-359. 280.29 H78
Gives a brief summary of the history of collectivization in the U.S.S.R. and describes the agricultural artel which is the basic form at the present time.
384. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture transmitting in response to Senate Resolution no. 280, seventy-second congress, first session, submitted by Senator Norbeck, a report pertaining to restrictions upon international trade in major agricultural products throughout the world, measures undertaken in several countries to protect the position of their farm producers, and the effects of these restrictions and measures upon prices of farm products and the welfare of American farmers. June 5...1933. 540pp. Washington, U. S. govt. print. off. 1933. 1 Ec7Wo
World trade barriers in relation to agriculture in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are discussed on pp. 126-141, and include a discussion of the collectivization of peasant agriculture.

385. U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of foreign agricultural service. Russian collective dairy farming. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Foreign Agr. Serv. Foreign Crops and Markets 24: 478-479. 1932. 1.9 St2F

Based on "Socialist Agriculture", February 26, 1932, "Socialist Reconstruction of Agriculture," No. 3, 1931 and Shifts in Agriculture of U.S.S.R. between the XV and XVI Party Congresses.

"As one method of combatting the decreasing commercial production of dairy products, the Soviet Government proceeded to organize a new type of collective farm, the commercial dairy farms or MTF the abbreviated name by which they are known in Soviet Russia. They are branches of general collective (or sometimes jointly organized by several collectives) and are in charge of a special central organization which is supposed to supervise and render assistance to these dairy units."

By January 1, 1932 there were 20,811 collective dairy farms, with a total herd of 3,334,000 cattle.

386. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The collective market-farms. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 326, pp. 1-3. Aug. 30, 1936. 157.54 [R]

Summarized from The Plan, no. 12, 1936.

Describes the progress made by the Collectives in stock-raising.

387. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Current developments in state and collective farming. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 127, pp. 1-3. Apr. 17, 1931. 157.54 [R]

Summarized from For Industrialization, Mar. 13, 1931.

388. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Difficulties in Soviet grain collection. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 157, pp. 1-7. 157.54 [R]

Summarized from Izvestia, Oct. 8, 9, and 19, and Pravda, Oct. 7, 8, 10, and 19, 1931.

Phases of the subject covered in this issue are as follows: effect of the change to large-scale socialized farming; September decline of grain collections; inadequate grain deliveries by independent peasant farmers; the status of the state farms in North Caucasus; poor planning of agricultural work; grain collections in Ukraine; grain collections in grain consuming and outlying areas; hoarding of grain and other difficulties; and official measures against hoarding.

389. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. On the creation of a stable utilization of collective farm land. Decree of the Central executive committee of the Council of people's commissars of the U.S.S.R. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 202, pp. 1-2. Oct. 7, 1932. 157.54 [R]
Summarized from For Industrialization, Sept. 4, 1932.
390. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Progress of collectivization. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 223, pp. 1-2. Mar. 10, 1933. 157.54 [R]
Summarized from Pravda, Jan. 31, 1933.
The collective farms of Soviet Russia comprise over 14.5 million peasant households as against 400,000 in 1928.
391. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The right way to strengthen the collective farm. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 295, pp. 5-6. Apr. 30, 1935. 157.54 [R]
Summarized from Pravda, March 13, 1935.
"If the collective is to be strengthened, if a mass movement into the collectives is to take place, including millions of farms, and not tens or hundreds, the personal interests of the individual farmer must be considered."
392. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The Soviet tractor industry. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 154, 8pp. Oct. 23, 1931. 157.54 [R]
Contents: The production of tractors in Stalingrad; Construction of the Kharkov tractor plant completed; Comparative data on Soviet and American operation of tractors; Work of tractors in Ukraine; Role of the machine-tractor stations in Soviet agriculture.
393. U. S. Department of commerce, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. State credit assistance to collective farms in 1937. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Russian Econ. Notes no. 339, pp. 6-7, Mar. 30, 1937. 157.54 [R]
From Economic Life, Feb. 4, 1937.
394. Vaillant-Couturier, Paul. On the steppes of the Ukraine and the Caucasus. 88pp. Moscow, Coop. Pub. Soc. Foreign Workers in USSR. 1932. 281.179 V19
The author praises the results of collectivization as he observed them during a trip through parts of the Soviet Union.

395. Valershtein, L., and Leontiev, A. What are M.T.S.? (Machine and tractor stations) 24pp. Moscow, Co-op. Pub. Soc. Foreign Workers in U.S.S.R. 1932. 58 V23

"Socialist agriculture based on state and collective farms is the only form of large-scale agriculture which can solve the problem of the ever-increasing demand of our industries and cities for raw materials and food products. Only complete collectivisation and, on this basis, the liquidation of the kulaks as a class (as representing the last remnants of the capitalists in our country) can drag the peasantry out of poverty and misery, assure a Bolshevik tempo in the development of agriculture, and thus help the pace of socialist industrialisation.

"The mainspring and principal point of support of mass collectivisation and of the liquidation of the kulaks is the Machine and Tractor Station."

396. Volin, Lazar. Recent developments in Soviet agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. 1(1): 3-28. January 1937. 1.9 Ec7For

"Prior to 1929-30, small peasant farming predominated in Russian agricultural economy. Since that year, however, a strong and consistent effort has been made by the Soviet Government to collectivize agriculture and to increase the volume of agricultural production. In the spring of 1936 more than 18,000,000 peasant households, or 89 percent of the total, were combined in less than 250,000 collective farms. Along with the collective farms, which are theoretically a type of producers' cooperatives, there were organized state farms completely owned and operated by the Government. In 1928 collective and state farms together accounted for about 3 percent of the acreage, while the remaining 97 percent was in individual holdings. In 1935, collective and state farms comprised over 90 percent of the acreage. This transition was not accomplished without a serious crisis, resulting in a decreased production of crops and a heavy reduction of livestock numbers. Since 1933, however, with some concessions granted to the individualistic tendencies of the collectivized peasantry, Soviet agriculture has shown definite signs of recovery."

397. Volin, Lazar. Soviet agricultural policy. Some selected lessons. Jour. Farm Econ. 19(1): 280-286. February 1937. 280.8 J822

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399. Wilcox, E. V. Farming by formula. Russia, naturally rich, fares badly under Government control of land. Country Gent. 95(5): 8-9, 126-127, 129, 133-134. 1930. 6 C833
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400. Wolf, M. M. Development of large-scale farming in the U.S.S.R. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 4: 440-442. 1929. 267 Ec7
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402. Case, H. C. M. Professional farm management service. Amer. Soc. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Jour. 1(1): 10-12, 16. April 1937.
A discussion of the need for and the value of such a service.
403. Doane, D. Howard. History and growth of the American society of farm managers and rural appraisers. Amer. Soc. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Jour. 1(1): 3-9. April 1937.
404. Eddy, Sherwood. The Delta Cooperative's first year. Christian Cent. 54(5): 139-140. Feb. 3, 1937. L.C.
This is an account of the Delta Cooperative Farm for evicted share-croppers at Hillhouse, Mississippi.
405. Fuller, F. E. The influence of the professional farm manager on the tenant situation. Amer. Soc. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Jour. 1(1): 29-30. April 1937.
"One of the bright aspects of the landlord-tenant problem is the fact that the Professional Farm Manager is having a positive and beneficial effect upon it. He is

eliminating some of the objection to absentee landlordism. The Professional Farm Manager with his technical training is making available the latest scientific knowledge which accrues, to the benefit of the tenant who otherwise might be hopelessly out of the reach of such influence."

406. Passfield, Sidney James Webb, baron, and Webb, Beatrice. Soviet communism: A new civilisation? 2v. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1936. 280.179 P26
On pp. 233-284 of v. 1, may be found a discussion of the collective farms of the Soviet Union and of the difficulties encountered in organizing them.

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